

THE  
CHINA MAIL  
TYPHOON MAP &  
GUIDE  
PRICE.....40 cents.

# The China Mail.

ESTABLISHED 1845

AGENTS  
Orders for the "China Mail" may be made to any agent in the following cities—  
Canton, PATEL & Co.  
Hongkong, BROCKLE & Co.  
Shanghai, KELLY & WATSON  
Yokohama, KELLY & WATSON  
Manila, A. S. WATSON & Co., Ltd.

No. 16,250.

號八月六年五十五百九千壹

HONGKONG, TUESDAY, JUNE 8, 1915.

卯乙未年四國民華中

PRICE \$8.00 Per Month

## A. S. WATSON & CO., LTD.

Wine & Spirit Merchants  
ESTABLISHED 74 YEARS  
Agents for  
MESSRS.  
W. & A. GILBEY'S  
WINE & SPIRITS.  
MESSRS.  
JOHN DEWAR & SON'S  
SCOTCH WHISKY.  
MESSRS.  
JOHN JEFFREY & CO'S.  
PILSENER BEER.

## THE "CHINA MAIL."

### NOTICE

Communications relating to news should be addressed to THE EDITOR.  
Correspondents must forward their names and addresses with any communication addressed to the Editor, not necessarily for publication but as evidence of good faith.  
All matter for publication should be written on one side of the paper only.  
Letters relating to business should be addressed to THE MANAGER.  
Rate of subscription to "China Mail" is \$35 per annum; per quarter and per month "pro rata".  
The "China Mail" is delivered free to subscribers in Hongkong and Kowloon.  
Postage is charged at the rate of fifty cents per month.  
Orders for extra copies of the "China Mail" should be sent as early as possible as the supply is limited. Cash 10 cts., Credit 20 cts., per copy.  
Rate of subscription to the "Overland China Mail" is \$12 per annum; postage \$1 per annum extra. Single copies twenty cents each.  
Alterations and additions to advertisements on pages 2, 3, 4, and 7 should be sent to the Office, No. 5, Wyndham Street, not later than 11.30 a.m.  
Alterations and additions to advertisements on pages 1, 4, 5, and 8 should be sent not later than 1 p.m.  
New Advertisements should be sent in before 2 p.m.  
Advertisements and Subscriptions which are not ordered for a fixed period will be continued until countermanded.  
Telegraphic Address: "MAIL" Hong Kong, Code A.B.C. 3rd Edition.  
Telephone No. 22.  
THE CHINA MAIL LIMITED

## ECONOMIES IN JAPAN.

### Less Haircutting and Fewer Baths.

A noticeable effect of the economic depression produced in Tokyo by the war is to be found in the fact that there has been a great decrease in the use of hot baths by the poor. The warm bathing indulged in by the Tokyo people of the poorer class, more fondly than by any other section of the Japanese, during the cold months of the year has been economized 10 to 20 per cent. compared with last year.  
There are about twenty employment agents in the city, who recommend bath boys, states Reuters' correspondent. In an average year very few men would be waiting for employment in these establishments, but this year every such house is keeping a dozen or twenty or more of the idle unemployed. The earnings of these bath boys, too, are now only from 5 to 24s. a month, besides board, instead of 40s. a month as in an ordinary year. This money income is derived from scrubbing the backs of the fashionable at the rate of 2s. a piece.  
The barber faces no better, for, suppose such man postpones haircutting by two days, their income would be unduly reduced in a city of 2.5 million people. In the summer months "barber artists" go to the seashore or mountain resorts in large numbers, so that their Tokyo market usually begins to be overcrowded by the end of October. But this year an over supply of barbers was evident as early as the middle of September. Curious to state, the roast sweet potato trade suffers badly from the cheapness of rice, for otherwise the poor make at least one meal a day of it, instead of eating the more expensive rice.

## The Man Who Gets There

Is the man who has blood—  
rich red blood and  
plenty of it—in his body.  
WATERBURY'S  
METABOLIZED  
COD LIVER OIL  
COMPOUND  
makes blood—lots of it—  
giving, brain nourishing,  
strength replenishing blood.

OF ALL CHEMISTS

PRICES: \$1.25 and \$2.25

## BUSINESS NOTICES.

STEAM OR MOTOR VESSELS  
Forgings Castings and Repairs  
PUMPS INJECTORS AND ENGINEERS STORES  
SHIPPED TO ORDER  
Write for Prices  
W. S. BAILEY & Co., Ltd.  
ENGINEERS and SHIPBUILDERS.  
Sole Agents for KELVIN MOTORS.

## CHEN KWONG & Co., Ltd.

GENERAL IMPORT &  
EXPORT.

## CANTON LARGE WHOLESALE & RETAIL STORE

FURNITURE, Draperies, Groceries,  
Books and Shoes.  
Makers of Jewellery, Lacquerware,  
Crockery Ware.  
Iron-mongery, Wine and Spirits.  
Foreign Clothes for gentlemen made to  
order by our own tailors.  
Large assortment of Chinese Silks and  
Foreign Goods of every description.  
All goods sold at reasonable prices.  
The Cheapest and Best place in Canton &  
Hongkong to buy Chinese and Foreign  
Goods.  
SUP PAT POO STREET,  
CANTON.  
Tel. No. 1408.  
Nos. 27, 29, Des Voeux Road  
and No. 12, Connaught Road Central.  
Tel. No. 311.  
Hongkong.

## WHO'S WHO IN JAPAN

EDITED AND PUBLISHED BY S. KURIHA.

The first (1913) edition is already issued.  
BIOGRAPHIES of over 5,000 people  
who are well-known in society and of  
several hundred foreigners associated with  
Japan appear in the book. Quite new  
and accurate sketches, none being  
utterly free from prejudice.  
Many portraits are inserted. The book  
contains over 1,400 pages.  
The price is yen 6 (12/-) or \$3 per copy.  
Orders for the book should be accompanied  
by payment.  
Subscribers for the second annual edition  
of "Who's Who in Japan" will be allowed  
a reduction of one yen.  
The registered postage is 18 cts. to Korea  
and China 40 cts. and to Europe & America  
70 cts. or 35 cents.  
It is a Good ADVERTISING MEDIUM.  
Many influential papers of the world  
noticed this work in the highest terms.  
For example, The Daily Mail says:—  
"Yet another 'Who's Who' and this time  
from Japan! The reader is apt at first to  
regard it as a curiosity, as a sign that  
the East has now become Western  
practically almost to the last detail. But  
'Who's Who in Japan' is far more than  
a curiosity; it is a very sound and useful  
reference book. It is printed in English  
and contains brief biographies, on the  
accepted model of prominent men in Japan.  
Mr Kuriha is a skillful editor and has done  
his work well."  
Who's Who in Japan Publishing Office,  
No. 6, 1-chome, Uchisaiwaicho,  
Kojimachi-Tokyo.

## NORTH BRITISH & MERCANTILE INSURANCE CO.

IN WHICH ARE VESTED THE SHARES OF  
THE OCEAN MARINE INSURANCE  
COMPANY, LTD.,  
and  
THE RAILWAY PASSENGERS  
ASSURANCE CO.

TOTAL FUNDS AT 31st DECEMBER, 1913,  
£23,622,188.  
— Authorized Capital £6,000,000  
— Subscribed Capital £4,500,000  
— Paid-up Capital £2,437,500  
— Reserve Funds £3,599,118  
— Life & Annuity Funds £1,138,160  
— Sinking Fund Account £8,513  
£23,561,268

Revenue Fire Branch..... 2,667,158  
Life and Annuity Branches..... 1,973,268  
Revenue Marine Department..... 252,692  
Other Receipts..... 430,193  
£5,233,512

The Accumulative Funds of the various  
Branches are separately invested, and, by  
Act of Parliament, are set aside to meet  
the claims under the respective Depart-  
ments of the Company's Business.

SHEWAN, TOMES & CO.  
Agents.

THE ALEXANDRA CAFE Cannot be  
Beat, if Equalled, For Bread  
Cakes, Confectionery, etc., with Wines &  
Liquors.

## HOTELS

## KINGSCLERE HOTEL, HONGKONG.

UNRIVALED position in the HUI  
district, overlooking the Botanical  
Gardens and facing the Harbour.  
Numerous quiet Suites with luxuriously  
fitted Bathrooms, Telephones and Electric  
Fans.  
Telephones in Bedrooms and Sitting-rooms  
throughout.  
Telephone No. 1123.  
Cable Address: "Sachels."  
A.R.C. Code 5th Fl.  
Hongkong, September 1, 1908. 1908

## KING EDWARD HOTEL

Central Location.  
ALL Electric Trains, Pass, Entrance,  
Electric Lifts, Fans and Lighting,  
European Baths and Sanitary Fittings,  
Hot and Cold Water System throughout.  
Best of Food and Service.  
Telephone 373.  
Telegraphic Address:  
"VICTORIA." FRANK L. COOKE,  
Manager.

## PEAK TRAMWAYS COMPANY, LIMITED.

### TIME TABLE.

WEEK DAYS.  
7.00 a.m. to 8.00 a.m. Every 15 minutes.  
8.00 a.m. to 10.00 a.m. Every 10 minutes.  
10.10 a.m. to 11.00 a.m. Every 15 minutes.  
11.30 a.m. to 12.45 p.m. Every 15 minutes.  
12.45 p.m. to 1.15 p.m. Every 10 minutes.  
1.15 p.m. to 1.45 p.m. Every 10 minutes.  
1.45 p.m. to 2.15 p.m. Every 10 minutes.  
2.15 p.m. to 5.00 p.m. Every 10 minutes.  
5.00 p.m. to 8.10 p.m. Every 10 minutes.  
NIGHT CARS.  
8.30 p.m. and 9 p.m., 9.30 p.m. to 11.00  
p.m. every half hour.  
11.00 p.m. to 11.45 p.m. every quarter of  
an hour.  
SUNDAY.  
7.45 a.m. to 10.30 a.m. Every 15 minutes.  
10.30 a.m. to 11.00 a.m. Every 10 minutes.  
11.30 a.m. to 12.30 p.m. Every 10 minutes.  
12.30 p.m. to 1.00 p.m. Every 10 minutes.  
1.00 p.m. to 6.00 p.m. Every 15 minutes.  
6.00 p.m. to 6.30 p.m. Every 10 minutes.  
6.30 p.m. to 8.10 p.m. Every 10 minutes.  
NIGHT CARS as on Week Days.  
SATURDAY.  
Extra Car at 12 midnight.  
SPECIAL CARS by arrangement at the  
Company's Office, 42, RAZARDA BUILDING,  
Des Voeux Road Central.  
JOHN D. HUMPHREYS & SON,  
General Managers.

## PATEL & CO.

Exporters & Importers

## General Merchants

and

## Commission Agents.

HONGKONG, CANTON,  
SHANGHAI AND  
HANKOW.

## SINGON & CO.

ESTABLISHED A.D. 1880.

IRON STEEL METAL AND HARD  
WARE MERCHANTS. Wholesale  
and Retail Ironmongers, Pig Iron and  
Foundry (see Importers). General Store-  
keepers and Auctioneers. Nos. 30 and  
31, Hing Loong Street, (Old Street, west  
of Central Market) Telephone No. 515.  
Hongkong, September 4, 1914.

## BUSINESS NOTICES.

## THE TAIKOO DOCKYARD AND ENGINEERING CO. OF HONGKONG LTD.

TAIKOO DOCKYARD, HONGKONG.

SHIPBUILDERS, SALVORS AND REPAIRERS, BOILERMAKERS, FORGE  
MASTERS, BRASS AND IRON FOUNDERS, CONSTRUCTIONAL,  
ELECTRICAL AND MECHANICAL ENGINEERS.  
WELDING AND CUTTING OF METALS BY OXY-ACETYLENE  
AND ELECTRIC SYSTEMS.  
Estimates given for quick construction and repair of Ships, Engines, Boilers, Railway  
Rolling Stock, bridges, and all Classes of Engineering, Iron and Wood Work.

GRAVING DOCK 137' x 83' x 34' 6"  
Pumps empty Dock in 2-3-4 hours.

THREE PATENT "SLIPWAY" taking vessels up to 2,000 tons displacement,  
providing conditions for painting ships with most efficient results.

100-Ton ELECTRIC CRANE ON QUAY—ELECTRIC OVERHEAD CRANES  
throughout the Shops ranging up to 100 Tons.  
50-Ton Hydraulic TESTING MACHINE for Chains, Wire Ropes, Rivets, etc.

### AGENTS FOR—

JOHN L. THORNYCROFT & CO., LTD.  
PETROL & KEROSENE MARINE MOTORS 7-12 to 150 H.P.  
As supplied to the British Admiralty and War Office.  
MOTOR VESSELS, LIGHT DRAFT CARRIERS, GUNBOATS,  
LUNCHEONS, HOUSEBOATS & PLEASURE CRAFT OF EVERY  
DISPOSITION.  
MOTOR PUMPING & LIGHTING SETS, MOTOR VEHICLES, ETC.  
Dockyard Manager can be seen between the hours of 11 a.m. and 12 noon at the  
Town Office.

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE.

HONGKONG, CHINA AND JAPAN AGENTS.

Telegraphic Address: "TAIKOO DOCK."

Telephone No. 212.

The Best Meats in Hongkong.

Either light or substantial

Available only at the

## ALEXANDRA CAFE.

## BAGUIO HOTEL

Baguio, P.I.  
5,000 feet Above Sea Level—Mean Temperature, 65°.  
The Coming Health Resort of the Far East  
Light Hours From Manila, Baguio and  
Bracing Climate in the Pine Country or Northern Luzon  
The "BAGUIO" is renowned for location, cuisine, homelike atmosphere and  
modern up-to-date features.

-P-6 Up Daily. -P-35.00 Up, Weekly

Special Rates For Prolonged Stays

HENGUET COMMERCIAL CO., PROPRIETOR.—Cable Address: "BAGUIO."

## THE HONGKONG HOTEL

AND

## GRILL ROOM

J. H. TAGGART,

MANAGER.

## PIAK HOTEL

ADMIRABLY SITUATED AT VICTORIA GAP  
(Adjacent the Tramway Terminus, 1,400 feet above Sea Level.)

FIRST-CLASS FAMILY, RESIDENTIAL AND TOURISTS' HOTEL.

Telephone and room. First-class Cuisine, Lounge, Smoking and Ladies' Room.

Root Guides.

Terms from \$5 per day Max.

Telegraph Add: "Peaceful."

P. O. PEUSTER,  
Manager.

## GIAND HOTEL

A FIRST-CLASS AND UP-TO-DATE HOTEL, most central location within  
the city, all the principal streets.

Noted for First-Class Refreshments, Accommodation and Cleanliness. Cuisine  
under European supervision. A First-Class string Orchestra renders selections from  
5.30 p.m. to 9 p.m.

Special rates for residents and for Shipping passengers only.

For further particulars apply—

Telephone  
Telegraphic Address: "COMFORT."

## BUSINESS NOTICES.

## GREEN ISLAND CEMENT CO., LTD.

## Portland Cement

In Casks of 275 lbs. net.

In Bags of 250 lbs. net.

## Shewan, Tomes & Co.

GENERAL MANAGERS.

## A PREVENTIVE OF MALARIA MOSCATINE.

THE INFALLIBLE INSECT REPELLENCE.

Price 50 cts. \$1.00 and \$2.50 Per Bottle.

Prepared only by

## THE VICTORIA DISPENSARY.

32, Queen's Road Central.

## THE HONGKONG ROPE MANUFACTURING Co., Ltd.

Established 1883

MANUFACTURERS OF

## PURE Manila ROPE

STRAND 1" to 15" CIRCUMFERENCE.	CABLE LAID 5" to 15" CIRCUMFERENCE.	4 STRAND 3" to 10" CIRCUMFERENCE.
---------------------------------------	---	---

Oil Drilling Cables of any size up to 3,000 feet in length.

Prices, Samples and full particulars will be forwarded on application to  
Shewan Tomes & Co., General Managers.

Hongkong, April 11, 1914.

601

## "MUMEYA."

"While-you-wait" Photography

JUST ARRIVED FROM JAPAN A FULLY QUALIFIED ARTIST WITH  
APPARATUS AND MATERIALS WHICH CAN FINISH  
IN AN HOUR.

PRICE 2.00 per 3 pcs. for Post Card.

No. 8, Queen's Road Central.

TELE. No. 254.

678

## THE KWONG HIP LONG CO., LTD

(NOW RECONSTRUCTED.)

ENGINEERS and SHIPBUILDERS, BOILER-MAKERS, BRASS and IRON  
FOUNDERS. All work done in this establishment is guaranteed. We have  
over thirty years' experience. We own two Slipways and can accommodate any craft  
of 200 feet long.

Town Office 48 CONNAUGHT ROAD CENTRAL, Hongkong. Telephone No. 460.  
Shipyard, Sham-Sui-Po, Kowloon, Hongkong. Telephone No. K 9.  
Estimates furnished on application.

WONG PING WA, Manager.

Hongkong, April 1, 1912.

## Bournville

The "COCOA de Luxe"

HIGHEST GRADE

BRITISH MADE

Cadbury

"BOURNVILLE COCOA represents the  
highest grade of nutritive cocoa at present on  
the market; it fully maintains its high reputa-  
tion in food value and delicacy of flavour, and  
is second to none in any respect whatsoever."  
Medical Magazine, March, 1912

## CADBURY'S CHOCOLATES

In Tins and Fancy Boxes  
Specially Packed for Export

FROM "THE FACTORY IN A GARDEN," BOURNVILLE, ENG.

Hongkong, Dec. 1, 1907.



## INTIMATIONS

## G. FALCONER &amp; CO., LTD.,

## WATCHMAKERS &amp; JEWELLERS.

DIAMOND BRACELETS, RINGS, BROOCHES,  
SILVER CUPS, TEA SETS, CIGARETTE CASES

etc., etc.,

AGENTS FOR

BENSON'S ENGLISH MADE WATCHES.

HOTEL MANSIONS: OPPOSITE GENERAL POST OFFICE.

THE ONLY EXCLUSIVE  
ENGLISH TAILORS  
IN THE COLONY.Dress  
Bros.No. 1, WYNDHAM ST.  
(Flower Street)  
ESTABLISHED 1890.THE KAILAN MINING  
ADMINISTRATION.

## KAIPING COAL

Now well-known throughout the East for  
STEAM RAISING, FORTING, STEEL MAKING, SHIPS' BUNKERS AND  
HOUSEHOLD PURPOSES.

## KAIPING COKE

Competes with the best quality English Coke for  
FOUNDRY, SMELTING AND HOUSEHOLD PURPOSES

## FIREBRICKS

FIRECLAY,  
STOCKS ALWAYS ON HAND.

OFFICES: QUEEN'S BUILDINGS, HONGKONG

TEL. ADDRESS: MAISHAN, HONGKONG.

TELEPHONE: No. 860.

DODWELL &amp; CO., LTD., Agents.

## THE CHINA MAIL, LTD

## UNDERTAKES

## ALL SORTS OF ARTISTIC JOB-PRINTING

such as:

INVITATION CARDS, MENUS, DANCE AND ENTERTAINMENT

PROGRAMMES, CIRCULARS, PAMPHLETS, BOOKS, PROSPEC-

TUSES, WINE LISTS, ETC., ETC. ETC.

Obtain quotations from

THE CHINA MAIL OFFICE.

2, Wyndham Street

European Supervision

Moderate Price

A Natural  
RemedyTime was when disease was thought to be due  
to the direct influence of evil spirits, and exorcism  
and magic were invoked to cast it out.Science has taught us wisdom. The evil  
spirits exist still. We call them "Disease  
Germs," and they also must be cast out. Once  
lodged in the stomach or intestines, fever with  
its hallucinations, or biliousness with its aches  
and pains, is the result.ENO'S  
FRUIT SALTis the approved remedy for driving out disease  
germs. Its action is quick and thorough. It  
cleans the intestines, rouses the torpid liver to new  
life, stimulates the mucous membrane to a healthy  
action, and cleanses and invigorates the whole  
digestive tract.It may be safely taken at any time by young  
or old.It is very effective in the early stage of Diarrhoea  
by removing the irritating cause.Be prepared for emergencies by always keeping a  
bottle in the house.

Prepared only by

G. ENO, LTD., FRUIT SALT WORKS, LONDON, ENGLAND.

SOLD BY CHEMISTS AND STORES EVERYWHERE.

## INTIMATIONS

MITSU BISHI GOSHI KWAISHA  
(MITSU BISHI CO.)

## COAL DEPARTMENT.

SOLE PROPRIETORS OF TAKA-  
SIMA, OCHI, MUTABE, YO-  
SHINOTANI, KISHIDAKE, HOJO,  
KANADA, KAMASUTA, SAYO,  
SUNNEN and KAMİYAMADA  
Collieries.AGENTS for SAKITO, & OYUBARI  
COALS.

## HEAD OFFICE:—TOKYO.

## BRANCH OFFICES:—

Nagasaki, Moji, Karatsu,  
Wakamatsu, Otsu, Muroran,  
Hakodate, Kobe, Osaka, Kure,  
Tokyo, Yokohama, Nagoya,  
Tsingtao, Shanghai, Hongkong,  
Hankow, PekingTel. Address for above: "IWASAKI"  
Codes:—A1, ABO 5th Ed., Western Union.

## AGENCIES:

CHINRIANG: Messrs Gearing &  
Co.MANILA: Messrs Macdonald &  
Co.SINGAPORE: Messrs Borneo Co.  
Ltd.GLASGOW: Messrs A. R. Brown,  
McFarlane & Co., Ltd.

For particulars, apply to

K. KATO,

Manager,

No. 2, PEDDER STREET,  
HONGKONG.

818

## NOTICE.

THE CHEN KWONG & Co., Ltd.,  
87, Pao Poo Street, Canton, and  
of Des Vaux Road, Hongkong, hereby  
give notice that their former Manager  
Mr. WONG JOY CHEW is now no longer  
in their employ and that Mr.  
WONG JOY CHEW has now been  
appointed general manager of the Company  
and all orders and business should be  
sent to him. The signature of Mr. WONG JOY CHEW  
and Cheung with the seal of the Company  
and English of the said CHEN KWONG  
& Co., Ltd.  
Hongkong, June 1, 1915.

**MARTIN'S  
APIOL-STEEL  
PILLS**

A French Remedy for all Disorders of the Digestive System. It is a powerful laxative and purgative, and is the only medicine that can be taken in the form of a pill. It is the only medicine that can be taken in the form of a pill. It is the only medicine that can be taken in the form of a pill.

**MARTIN'S  
APIOL-STEEL  
PILLS**

## DAIRY FARM NEWS.

## BUTTER &amp; CHEESE.

The following prices approved by  
the Food Committee will come into  
force on and after 24th May, 1915.

Dairy Butter..... \$1.10 per lb.

Dairymaid Butter..... \$1.00 ..

Buttercup Butter..... 90 ..

Pastry Butter..... 80 ..

Cheese..... 70 ..

88

## JAPANESE MAKERS.

## Every kind of Footwear.

MADE  
TO  
ORDER

## CHERRY &amp; CO.,

PEDDER STREET,

Opposite Hongkong Hotel.

Telephone No. 491.

Hongkong, March 20, 1914.

If you happen to be late your meals will  
be Courteously and Promptly served  
just the same. Only at the ALEXAN-  
DRA CAFE.

## MASPERO "SPECIALS"



\$1.50

a

Tin of

50

Cigarettes

The Smoker who appreciates the "charm of the Egyptian  
Cigarette will find Maspéro "Specials" delightful.

## THE TERRITORIALS.

LORD HALDANE ON THE LATE  
KING'S AID.

## The Test of War.

At a meeting, over which Lord  
Haldane presided, of the Royal  
Society of Literature Lord Dedes-  
dale, who was a personal friend of  
the late King, read a paper entitled  
"King Edward VII: A Memory."  
Lord Redesdale said that it was  
quite false to suppose that King  
Edward VII. took no interest in  
home politics. In Sir Sidney Lee's  
article in the Dictionary of National  
Biography there was an allusion to  
the King's attitude towards Lord  
Haldane's scheme for a Territorial  
Army. This was inaccurately taken  
place. When Lord Haldane, then  
War Minister, had formulated his  
proposals, he took them to the King,  
who studied them diligently with  
Lord Haldane's explanations, and  
having with his usual quickness  
seen the right, came to the conclu-  
sion that the scheme should have  
a fair trial, and determined to give  
it his support. With this view he  
did what no other man, not even  
the Prime Minister, could have  
done: he summoned the lords-lieu-  
tenants of counties to a meeting at  
Buckingham Palace to confer with  
him and Lord Haldane, the Duke  
of Connaught, himself distinguished  
general, being present. The King  
made a speech impressing upon his  
lieutenants the duty of energetically  
co-operating with the Secretary of  
State in launching the new County  
Associations. To such expression  
of one who was present, "the King  
played up magnificently." The  
Duke of Norfolk spoke on behalf  
of his colleagues, and assured the  
King, in a few admirable words, that  
he might rely upon his lords-lieu-  
tenants to perform the new duties.  
They saw the result to-day, said  
Lord Redesdale. Light nobly had  
the Territorials justified their exist-  
ence, and the confidence of the King  
in the War Minister who was re-  
sponsible for them. He had been  
privileged to see a leaf from one of  
the greatest generals of the front,  
and it would be difficult to imagine  
a finer tribute to Lord Haldane's  
administration of the War Office.  
It was now generally acknowledged,  
at any rate by soldiers that but for  
him and for the measures which he  
initiated, our position at the begin-  
ning of the war would have been  
very different from what it was. He  
held no brief for Lord Haldane, nor  
would he be guilty of the imperfec-  
tion of attempting to estimate of  
his work. He was a great man, and  
could afford to be judged by re-  
sults. What he sought to show was  
the perfect industry, vigilance and  
with which the King mastered a  
complicated scheme at a moment  
when there was no stimulus such  
as the existence, or the near  
probability, of a state of war to  
excite the imagination. In the same  
way the late King supported his  
trusty friend Lord Haldane in regard  
to the Navy and again they saw  
to-day what became of this  
wise adoption of a departure.

483

## THE TERRITORIALS.

LORD HALDANE ON THE LATE  
KING'S AID.

## The Test of War.

full approval, and partly by his de-  
sire, that Sir Henry Campbell Ban-  
nerman asked him to undertake the  
duties of the War Office. At that  
time the country was very impatient  
in connection with the problem of  
army organisation, and Ministers  
who had to deal with the question  
were faced with this—in front of  
him were those who wanted a larger  
army and various things which were  
subject to considerable controversy,  
while behind him he had a body of  
supporters in Parliament, of great  
power and great impatience, who  
wanted none of it. The King under-  
stood the situation extraordinarily  
well. An exceptional force had to  
be organised in a new fashion—a  
larger Expeditionary Force than had  
ever been organised before—and at  
the same time the second line of  
the army had to be organised, be-  
hind that Expeditionary Force, which  
would be fashioned on exactly the  
same principles of organisation, and  
which would be capable of ex-  
tending the first line. If a great  
national call came. The nation, in  
other words, had to be organised  
in arms, but under a voluntary sys-  
tem. This was the condition of the  
game, and the King had to man-  
age a good deal which he had rather  
not have been the case. There was  
at the time a force in Parliament  
which, under certain contingencies,  
was dangerous to the army, but at  
the same time might be its salvation.  
The very indifference of Parliament  
to the army gave the chance neces-  
sary for the measure to be put  
through. It was a more than ex-  
traordinarily difficult time. King  
Edward was very sympathetic with  
his Ministers in the difficulties which  
at times seemed almost insuperable,  
and which could only be dealt with  
by his Majesty. He thoroughly  
comprehended the necessity of solv-  
ing the problem. The King played  
his part magnificently, and there was  
no Minister who had greater cause  
to be grateful to his Sovereign than  
himself.

483

HOUSE FAMINE ANTICIPATED AT  
END OF THE WAR.One result of the war is likely to  
be a house famine throughout the  
country. The outbreak of war was  
followed by an almost complete stop-  
page of building operations in some  
districts, while in others the new  
work in hand was immediately re-  
duced by 50 per cent.LOSING WEIGHT  
BY THE POUND"Under Weight," a condition  
of ill-health, shows your meta-  
bolic powers are decreasing.WATERBURY'S  
METABOLIZED  
COD LIVER OIL  
COMPOUNDSupplies the blood with the  
wanted nourishment and healthy  
fresh building materials. Very  
palatable.

OF ALL CHEMISTS

PATENTS: \$1.21 and \$2.25

SAVARESSES  
SANTAL  
CAPSULESMost Certain Cure  
Physicians recommend them  
Of all Chemistswhich plans were passed in ninety-  
three urban districts (excluding the  
County of London), with a popula-  
tion of twelve millions, was £2,047,-  
801, as compared with £2,054,220  
for the corresponding quarter in 1913.  
For the whole kingdom the decline  
in this period must have been quite  
two millions.Since the present year opened  
the Government has decided to dis-  
courage all kinds of building, the  
reason given being that the local  
authorities might avoid lending  
capital. It is generally believed,  
however, that the real reason is that  
the Government wish all available  
money to go into channels of arduous  
production.

Loss of £8,000,000.

It will probably be found, when  
the year is ended, that the decline  
in the value of buildings for which  
plans are deposited will be at least  
£8,000,000. It is clear, therefore,  
that but for the large number of  
men who have enlisted as soldiers,  
or who have turned to producing  
war material, we should be passing  
through a period of great unemploy-  
ment in the building trade.Undoubtedly, at the end of the  
war, capital which would ordinarily  
go into building will be attracted to  
other fields of enterprise, with the  
result that the house famine will be  
accentuated. We estimate that every  
year at least 80,000 houses are needed  
to meet the normal increase of  
demand, and if private capital is  
diverted from the building trade,  
the housing problem will become a  
very grave one.The result will be expressed in  
two ways, not only in a shortage of  
new houses but in an increase in  
the rents of the existing houses.  
Therefore, we hold very strongly  
that at the close of the war the  
Government should be prepared to  
deal with the question of housing  
finance on new lines. The present  
decline in building represents nearly  
30 per cent of the total, and in the  
next six months it will amount to  
nearer one-half.

## WAR BABIES.

## Archbishops Views.

In giving evidence before the House of  
Commons Select Committee on naval and  
military pensions—whose report was issued  
some weeks ago—the Archbishop of Can-  
terbury pleaded for careful consideration  
in the treatment of the "unmarried wives"  
of men serving with the colours and their  
children.The question, he said, was purely a social  
one; it was no far-reaching as to have  
become a real and practical danger. "I  
could produce, if necessary, actual evi-  
dence of a private sort, by parents and  
others, of people finding that girls in their  
homes outside their homes have urged, it  
does not matter how young, to go to the  
front, and that they have gone, and  
with a man it will not do a bit of harm,"  
said that kind of thing.He was anxious that extreme care should  
be taken in the framing of any new rules;  
that both in their form and in their sub-  
stance they should avoid anything which  
could give colour to what he described as a  
supposed new departure in the official  
recognition of the moral obligations upon  
the citizens of a Christian country. "This  
I can say," he proceeded, "that we who  
have been in the midst of social work  
of this sort, trying for years, and I think  
with a good deal of success, to raise the  
tone of some of the rougher classes of our  
people with regard to moral life and the  
obligations of the marriage tie, are finding  
ourselves at present met with a statement  
by some of the wisest of our workers that  
the thing is being pulled down by what is  
happening to-day."What he cared specially about was the  
children. He was anxious to say how fully  
he recognised our obligation to care for the  
unmarried dependent in every proper way.  
That had to be argued; he had argued it  
against fiery critics, on the ground first of  
simple fairness and common justice. He  
felt most strongly of all the need of our  
taking care that the children of men who  
had given their lives for their country  
should not be left to the chances of what  
might occur, and therefore the necessity  
that proper protection should be given to  
them.The problem, added the Archbishop,  
was not so large as it was supposed to be,  
and was therefore not unmanageable, but  
he had the gravest apprehension of new  
rules being now laid down which might  
afterwards be regarded as giving a precedent  
for action in cases that were not at present  
contemplated. "For example, as an  
instance, I look forward with grave apprehen-  
sion to what will come to light in a  
month or two as regards the result of  
billetting tens of thousands of soldiers over  
village and small towns. If venture to pege  
extreme caution now as to the working of  
rules which might be twisted to cover all  
sorts of cases, without being so intended.  
Imagine nobody would really suggest that  
all the mothers of all these children ought  
to be looked after by the nation because  
of what has happened in a village; and, on  
the other hand, some of the rules that I  
have seen sketched as likely to be useful  
might be twisted to cover such cases."

## ON OUTBREAK OF WAR.

On the outbreak of war," he  
said, "people accustomed to invest  
in new property no longer did so.  
This is shown by the fact that from  
October 1 to December 31 last year the  
estimated value of buildings forHAVE YOU A  
BAD LEGwith wounds that discharge or otherwise, perhaps  
surrounded with inflammation and swelling, that  
when you press your finger on the inflamed part  
you have pain. Perhaps your knee also twinges,  
you have pain, which does all the remaining  
you have need. Perhaps your knee also twinges,  
the joints being swollen, the same with the  
ankle, round which the skin may be discoloured,  
or there may be round the disease, if allowed  
to continue, will deprive you of the power to walk.  
You may have attended various hospitals and been  
told your case is hopeless, or advised to submit to  
amputation, but do not try the Grasshopper  
Treatment, which is a certain cure in cases of  
Bones, Granular Swellings, Punctured Heels,  
Corns, Ulcers, Rheumatism, Bunions, House-  
maid's Knee, or Stairs Injured and Dog Bites.  
Send at once to the Drug Stores for a box ofGRASSHOPPER OINTMENT  
AND PILLS.Prepared by Albert, Albert,  
House, Farringdon Street, London, England.  
Price in England 1/6 and 2/6 per box.

Agents:—A. S. Watson &amp; Co., Ltd.

Hongkong.

## NOTICE.

ANY EUROPEAN desiring to leave the  
Colony should apply in writing for  
permission to do so to the Provost-Marshal,  
Head Quarters Office, at least 48 hours  
before the intended hour of departure,  
giving name, nationality, age, sex, height,  
complexion and occupation of the applicant,  
and stating the name of the steamer or  
other vessel or the hour of the train by  
which the applicant wishes to leave.  
Applicants should apply in person for their  
passage to the Provost-Marshal at Head  
Quarters Office between the hours of  
9 a.m. to 1 p.m. and 2 p.m. to 4 p.m. Daily.  
Hongkong, January 26, 1915.

72

## KOW HING CHONG &amp; Co.

No. 70, Wellington Street.

HONGKONG.

## LADIES' FLOORS

## GENERAL DRAPERS

DEALERS IN

SILK Laces, Embroidery, Fancy and Piece

Goods, also manufacture Ladies and

Children Underwear, Blouse Shirt and

Gent's Shirts made to order in the Latest

Style.

ORDERS PROMPTLY ATTENDED TO

PRICES MODERATE.

Hongkong, May 20, 1915.

476

EVERY BEETLE  
EVERY BUG

Keating's Powder

Keating's Powder

Keating's Powder

Keating's Powder

Keating's Powder

Keating's Powder

Keating's Powder

Keating's Powder

Keating's Powder

Keating's Powder

Keating's Powder

Keating's Powder

Keating's Powder

Keating's Powder

Keating's Powder

Keating's Powder

Keating's Powder

Keating's Powder

Keating's Powder

Keating's Powder

Keating's Powder

Keating's Powder

Keating's Powder

Keating's Powder

Keating's Powder

Keating's Powder

Keating's Powder

Keating's Powder

Keating's Powder

Keating's Powder

Keating's Powder

Keating's Powder

Keating's Powder

Keating's Powder

Keating's Powder

Keating's Powder

Keating's Powder

Keating's Powder

Keating's Powder

Keating's Powder

Keating's Powder

Keating's Powder

Keating's Powder

Keating's Powder

Keating's Powder

Keating's Powder

Keating's Powder

Keating's Powder

Keating's Powder

Keating's Powder

Keating's Powder

Keating's Powder

Keating's Powder

Keating's Powder

Keating's Powder

Keating's Powder

Keating's Powder



EXTRA  
TO THE  
**CHINA MAIL.**

HONGKONG, WEDNESDAY, JUNE 9, 1915.

BY TELEGRAPH.

THE WAR.

(Reuter's Service to the China Mail.)

IMPORTANT FRENCH SUCCESSES.

LONDON, June 8, 5.40 p.m.

Reuter telegraphs from Paris that important French successes are recorded in a *communiqué*. There was a violent infantry battle on the Lorette plateau. The Germans replied to a French night attack with three fierce counter-attacks, but the French maintained every position. They made progress at Souchez, and after most violent fighting took another group of houses in The Labyrinth. At Hébutterne the Germans were four times repulsed in attempts to capture lost ground, and the French made an important extension of their gains.

THE SUPPLY OF MUNITION.

LONDON, June 8.

Speaking in the House of Commons on the Third Reading of the Bill for the Establishment of a Ministry of Munitions, Mr. Asquith said that Mr. Lloyd George would be responsible to the House and the country for the necessary supplies to the troops. He was sure the House wished him well in his great task. (Loud cheers.)

Mr. Foster announced that arrangements were being made for the production of the high explosive trinitrotoluol. We were securing an ample supply for ourselves, and also enough to assist the Allies.

HONGKONG VOLUNTEER CORPS.

Corps Orders by Lieut.-Col. A. Chapman, Y.D.

JOINED.

The undermentioned, having joined the Corps, have been posted as follows:—

Private J. C. Castilho and J. B. McKenzie to Right Section M. G. Co.

BELCHERS SECTION.

The attention of members of Belchers Section is specially directed to the printed special instructions posted in the Drill Hall relating to War material in Coast defences.

PARADES.

Parades for Thursday, 10th instant, nil. The parades usually held on Thursday will take place on Friday this week.

DETAIL.

On duty at the Headquarters.  
From 7.15 a.m. to-morrow to 7.15 a.m. 11th inst.—Centre Section M.G. Co.  
From 7.15 a.m. 11th to 7.15 a.m. 12th inst.—No. 2 Section Art. Batty.

At Gun Club Hill, Kowloon:—  
On duty until 12th inst.—Right Section M. G. Co.

Officer in charge Lieut. C. Smith.  
At Kowloon (Detention Camp).  
On duty until 12th instant H.K.V.R.

Orderly Officer Lieut. Danby.  
Orderly Sergeant Sergt. Sorby.

Next for duty at Kowloon (Detention Camp) Officer on duty:—  
June 12th Civil Service Company Capt. Churchill.

June 13th Scouts Company Capt. Stewart.  
June 14th Scouts Company Lieut. Weall.

June 15th Scouts Company Lieut. Murphy.

June 16th Centre Section M. G. Co. Capt. Wood.

June 17th No. 2 Section Artillery Battery Lieut. Danby.

June 18th No. 1 Sec. Art. Batty. and Left Sec. M. G. Co. Capt. Armstrong.

NOTE.

Until further orders, the guard at Headquarters will be changed at 7.15 a.m. and 7.15 p.m., instead of at 7 a.m. and 7 p.m.

HONGKONG VOLUNTEER RESERVE.

Orders by Major Wakeman, O.C.H.K.V.R.

Hongkong 9th June 1915.  
PARADES.

Sections 1 and 2 of "A" Co. and 3 and 4 of "B" Co. and the whole of "C" Co. will parade outside the Law Courts at 5.15 p.m. on Friday, June the 11th. Dress Drill Order.

Recruits will parade under S. M. Bond on the Cricket Ground at 5.15 p.m. on Monday, June the 14th, Wednesday, June the 16th, and Thursday, June the 17th. Dress Drill Order.

"D" Co. will parade on the Parade Ground at Vol. Headquarters at 5.15 p.m., Wednesday, June the 16th under S. M. Cooke for aiming and position drill and marksmanship exercise.

DETENTION CAMP GUARD.

The H.K.V.R. will relieve the H.K.V.R. on the Detention Camp Guard on Saturday, June the 12th.

GUN CLUB HILL AND VOLUNTEER HEADQUARTERS GUARD.

The H.K.V.R. will relieve the H.K.V.R. on Saturday, June the 12th, at Gun Club Hill and Volunteer Headquarters.

Gun Club Hill Guard will consist of 3 N.C.O. and 24 men of Sections 2, 3 and 4 of "C" Co. under Lieut. Blason and will mount nightly throughout the week at Gun Club Hill from and including Saturday, June the 12th, to Friday, June the 17th at 10 p.m. Dress Full Marching order with 150 rounds of ammunition. Topes to be worn.

The Volunteer Headquarters Guard will consist of 1 N. C. O. and 3 men who will form the guard from 7 a.m. to 7 p.m. and one N. C. O. and 6 men from 7 p.m. to 7 a.m.

The guard will be arranged by the Section Commander from the Sections detailed below.

Saturday June 12th Section 1 of A Coy.  
Sunday June 13th Section 2 of A Coy.  
Monday June 14th Section 3 of A Coy.  
Tuesday June 15th Section 4 of A Coy.  
Wednesday June 16th Section 1 of C Coy.  
Thursday June 17th Section 1 of B Coy.  
Friday June 18th Section 2 of B Coy.

LEAVE.

Applications for leave of absence for more than 1 month must be sent by O. C's Companies to the Adjutant at least 14 days before the intended date of departure, stating rank, company and section, length of leave desired and destination.

Applications for shorter leave may be granted as heretofore.

ORDERLIES.

Orderly Officer for the week Lieut. Bonnar.

Orderly Sergeant for the week Sergt. Hurley.

NOTE.

Commencing to-day the 9th inst., the guard for the Detention Camp will Parade at the Ferry Wharf at 6.10 p.m. and cross to Kowloon by the 6.25 p.m. ferry. The Detention Camp Guard and the Gun Club Hill Guard will travel from Kowloon to Hongkong by the first available ferry each morning. The Star Ferry Co. have kindly consented to convey these guards free, but only on condition that they travel altogether, under command of an Officer.

Printed at the China Mail Office, Hongkong.



## Hughes and Hough

AUCTIONEERS TO THE GOVERNMENT.  
AND ADMIRALTY.

General Auctioneers  
AND  
Share, Coal and  
General Brokers.

PROPRIETORS  
"TO-KWA-WAN"  
COAL STORAGE.

Codes used  
A.B.C. and S.E. Editions.  
AL TELEGRAPHIC CODE.

Telegraphic Address  
MEIRION HONGKONG.

G. R.  
PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned have received instructions from THE OVERSEA-CHINESE BANK to sell by Public Auction,

on

WEDNESDAY,

the 9th June, 1915, at 11 a.m., at the Army Service Corps Supply Office, Wellington Barracks, Queen's Road, ABOUT 50 CASES

On view from 8th June between 9 a.m. and 4 p.m.

TERMS:—Cash.  
HUGHES & HOUGH,  
Auctioneers to the Government,  
Hongkong, May 31, 1915.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned have received instructions to sell by Public Auction, (for account of the concerned),

on

WEDNESDAY,

the 9th June, 1915, at 2.30 p.m., at their Sales Rooms, No. 8, Des Vaux Road, Corner of Lee House Street, 1 Cattle Portable Motor with Battery and Spark Plug, 1 Diaphragm Pump, 33 Drums Pair.

1. 3 Knitting Machines, Roofing Material, Cement Tiles, Rivets, etc., etc.  
Also  
Sundry Furniture, 3 Saddles, 1 Remington Shot, 2 Remington and 1 Empire Typewriters, several dozens Umbrellas, Rain Coats, etc., etc., and a few lots of Cigars.

Terms:—As usual.  
HUGHES & HOUGH,  
Auctioneers.  
Hongkong, June 5, 1915.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned have received instructions to sell by Public Auction,

on

TUESDAY,

the 15th June, 1915, commencing at 2.30 p.m., at their Sales Rooms, No. 8, Des Vaux Road, Corner of Lee House Street,—A QUANTITY OF VALUABLE TEAKWOOD FURNITURE, etc., PRINCIPALLY NEW STOCK.

As follows:—  
One Drawing Room Suite, Bedroom Furniture, Upholstered Arm-chairs and Sofas, Carpets, Brass Twin and Brass-mounted Bedsteads, Sideboards, Dinner Wagons, Extension Dining Tables and Chairs, etc., etc., Dinner and Dessert Services, Crockery, Glass and E.P. Ware, Cooking Stoves, Cutlery, etc., etc.

Also  
One Pair very fine Blackwood Cabinets, 14-fold Blackwood Fire Screen (Porcelain Panels), Stands, Teapots, Settees, etc., One Piano in good condition, several pairs Lace Curtains (NEW) 4 yds. long, One Singer Sewing Machine.

Full Particulars from Catalogue.  
Terms:—Cash.  
HUGHES & HOUGH,  
Auctioneers.  
Hongkong, June 2, 1915.

THE Undersigned have received instructions to sell

(for account of the concerned), at their Sales Rooms, No. 8, Des Vaux Road, Corner of Lee House Street,—

One Grand Piano by John Broadwood & Sons, One Boudoir Grand Piano by Brinsford & Sons

to good condition.  
Full Particulars from the Undersigned.  
Terms:—As usual.

HUGHES & HOUGH,  
Auctioneers.  
Hongkong, May 20, 1915.

## SECRET HISTORY OF TO-DAY

(From a Home Paper.)

Senator Gabriello D'Annunzio, the famous Italian poet and dramatist, will shortly be appointed to a post in the Italian Navy. He is a firm believer in the cause of the Allies, and is anxious for his country to join in the fight against the Huns.

There is much speculation in Society circles concerning the hasty visit paid by the pretty wife of a Guards officer to Paris a few days ago. Some say it is not unconnected with a wire she had received in regard to her husband's presence in the capital on "sick" leave, and the fact that he was staying as a guest at the house of a fascinating Countess.

An amusing story is going the rounds of South London police circles about the way in which a special constable, whose ideas on discipline are rather breezy, outwitted his sergeant one night recently. Feeling cold, and being near a taxicab yard owned by a friend, he popped inside for a hot drink. Later he learned that his sergeant had seen him enter and was waiting outside for his reappearance.

With the help of his friends, however, he soon devised a plan for making his escape unseen. One of the men was asked to take out a cab, under the seat of which the constable hid himself. The apparently empty cab successfully passed the sergeant at the gate, and a few minutes afterwards the constable strolled carelessly down the street, to the utter astonishment of his superior officer, when he very respectfully saluted.

How German bluff overreached itself is amusingly related by a Swiss gentleman. Quite recently a newspaper in Mulhouse received a parcel of copies of the "Frankfort Zeitung" for distribution, in which it was stated that the French had suffered a grave defeat at Belfort, 80,000 prisoners having been taken by the Germans. An hour later a telegram arrived asking for the immediate return of the papers, they having been destined for Mulhouse in Thuringia, not Alsace. But the agent had sold out, and the townspeople were having a good laugh at the expense of their German governors, for Belfort being only a short distance away, they were well aware that the statement in the official gazette was all lies.

The French have found a way to make some of their prisoners of war useful. As there was a great shortage of dock labourers at Marseilles, several hundred German prisoners were sent to do the work as an experiment. Among them proved to be many Hamburg dockers, who are said to have been quick to get back to work to which they were used.

A singular incident occurred recently at one of the big hospitals at which our wounded Indian soldiers are being tended. One of those men suddenly turned over in his bed and refused to hold further intercourse with anyone, intending to give himself up to death. He had remained thus for two days when a retired General who had once commanded the regiment to which the man belonged, happened to visit the ward.

His attention being directed to the strange patient, he scanned the medical chart over the bed and remarked to the nurse, "Oh, I see you have one of those cases; they are quite common in India." Instantly the man became animated, having recognised the General's voice, and, raising himself, said, "Why, General, I never expected to see your face again!" After a conversation with the man in his native dialect, the officer informed the nurse that she would have no further trouble with him as he had received his General's orders.

One of the best known residents at Clackon-on-Sea, on the night of the Zeppelin raid, happened to go down to his front garden gate just after dark. To his surprise he saw a couple of motor cyclists dressed in khaki handling their powerful acetylene lamps in a mysterious fashion. He shouted out to them that they ought to know better than to be out with such lights, when, to his astonishment, they jumped on their machines and went off at a rapid rate. Two hours later the Zeppelins passed over the very spot where these cyclists had been flashing their lamps.

The commanding officer of a famous Territorial regiment was returning to his quarters late one night last week when he lost his way and suddenly found himself spinning headlong down a steep hill. Half-way down a sentry's voice challenged him to "Halt!" He just managed to gasp, "I can't halt. Lost control," and whizzed past, but not before he heard the sentry, who had recognised his officer, call out: "All right, sir, you'll halt very soon. There's barbed wire at the bottom!"

## ECONOMY IN THE END.

It costs but a small amount to keep Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy always in your medicine chest and it is economy in the end. It cures all ailments and cures quickly. For sale by all Chemists and Storekeepers.

## FAMOUS WAR OFFICE SECRET

WHAT WAS DUNDONALD'S TERRIBLE PLAN?

Somewhere in the War Office, probably in a well-guarded pigeon-hole to which no one has access but the Minister of the moment, is a mysterious document which other Powers have tried their hardest to obtain, and for which they would give a fortune out of their Secret Service money.

This is the famous "Secret Plan of War" devised by Lord Dundonald, more than a hundred years ago, which military experts think has never been equaled by any war-like inventions, and, despite the enormous progress in science during the last century, may still be as effective as ever it was claimed to be by its ingenious inventor.

Thomas Cochran, Lord Dundonald, a seaman of outstanding ability, and an inventor of many things for the improvement of the Navy, first proposed his plan in 1811, when it was referred to a secret committee, consisting of the Duke of York, Lord Keith, Lord Exmouth, and the two Congresses, who pronounced it to be "infallible, irresistible, but inhuman," and on this ground it was not adopted.

So convinced, however, were the committee of its efficacy that when in 1814 Lord Dundonald accepted the invitation of the Chilean Government to undertake the organisation and command of the Chilean Navy, he was pledged by the Prince Regent not to use it for any other country than his own, a pledge that he honourably kept, although he must have been sorely tempted to break it.

On his reinstatement in the English Navy in 1832 he at once brought his secret plan again to the notice of the authorities, but on every occasion it was rejected as too terrible and inhuman to be put into effect, but always with the clear admission that it was capable of producing the results which Dundonald claimed for it.

Another opportunity of submitting it and putting it into practice occurred during the Crimean War. Lord Dundonald, assisted by influential friends, persuaded the Government to investigate his invention once more, and, as an inducement to them to accept it, he offered to blow up every Russian fortress in the Baltic at a cost of less than £200,000. Lord Palmerston appointed a Committee to consider his plan, consisting of Professors Faraday, Playfair, and Graham, who reported favourably concerning it, but declared, "after mature consideration, it is not desirable that any experiments should be made."

We assume it to be possible that the plan contains power for producing the sweeping destruction the inventor ascribes to it, but it is clear that the power could not be retained exclusively by the country, because its first employment would develop its principle and action.

"INFAILLIBLE WAY TO VICTORY." Lord Dundonald died in 1860. Only a few weeks before he died he prophesied that his invention would one day be tried, and it would prove the infallible means of securing victory by decisive blow.

Many conjectures have, of course, been made as to what was the secret plan. One that it was a means of suffocating the enemy by sulphurous fumes, a conjecture based on a memorandum made by Lord Dundonald. It is, however, the fatal objection that Lord Dundonald expressly stated that it would destroy fortresses and ships—obliterate them, as it were, from the landscape. Other solutions have been of a more general character—that his plan has been superseded by modern explosives, or that the resisting powers of present-day fortifications render his plan obsolete. None, however, these guesses fit in with what we know of the invention, particularly its oft-repeated statement that it is "absolutely infallible, irresistible and inhuman." And the fact that its inventor's opinion remained active after fifty years, an opinion confirmed by experts, seems to suggest that its principle is one thing hitherto not been tried by a nation.

At all events, it is a satisfaction to think that we have our sleeves a trumpet that we could play, if circumstances demanded. A. N. A. in the Echo.

## INVASION OF ENGLAND.

How Gern Force was Driven Back to Harbour.

It was generally known that the Germans had an expeditionary force in Emden, and that it was out Navy that when they got back to harbour again, decided E. T. Jinn, the well-known mariner at a lecture at Liverpool. We once very near an invasion, and the Navy that saved us, and there never a word of it in the newspapers.

He did not would happen but we should be to hear any day of ten or a dozen dronghts being lost. If we were prepared to be able to keep our heads, did happen his advice was trust the "silly" whose motto is "Whatever you carry on." Daily News.

## CONSCRIPTS IN BRITISH KHAKI.

PRISONERS STRIPPED OF UNIFORMS.

Fresh details with regard to conditions in Germany have been supplied to me, writes the "Chronicle's" Rommashorne correspondent, by a friend who has been travelling through the country.

There is apparently a considerable shortage of military equipment, as the classes recently called up present ludicrous figures, clothed as they are in scrappy and obsolete uniforms, including portions of khaki tunics looted from British prisoners.

Referring to the noticeable shortage of men of military age in Munich, he said that directly the towns are left behind and these remarks apply equally to Wurzburg, Saxony and Baden, the scarcity of men becomes more striking still; the agricultural work everywhere has been taken over entirely by old men and women, and they are even performing the more arduous manual duties.

Even in the country districts of Prussia, where the last classes have not yet been called up, similar conditions prevail, revealing the great drain on the manhood of the nation which the war has imposed.

To the west of Coblenz my friend discovered that a most formidable series of concrete trenches had been constructed, evidently for use in the event of a retreat, and this evidence of the possibility of military operations in their midst had had a sobering effect on the population of the district, where a genuine state of alarm has been produced.

For fear of a re-appearance of the Allies, almost over Friedrichshafen the military authorities have moved the Zeppelin hangars to another part of the town.

NOT A FRIEND ANYWHERE. "Night life" in Berlin has in no way diminished. If anything it is even more dissipated than the standard it had attained before the outbreak of war.

According to my informant the German public now realize that they have not a friend in the world, despite their elaborate propaganda; the Americans are treated very slightly, and the Swiss are openly accused of favouring the Allies—even the North Swiss journals, which are printed in Germany. The feeling against the Swiss is so strong, in fact, that they are being sent out of Alsace, over those long established in business.

German soldiers belonging to the "unarmed" Landsturm divisions in Switzerland have been recalled for service. This order applies to men between the ages of 21 and 34.

German agents are at the present time actively engaged in buying up all the available nickel and copper coins which circulate largely in the Tuxino, paying 12 pence for the 100 pieces of 10 centimes—or a premium of 20 per cent.

The "Journal de Geneve" makes some scathing remarks about the statements recently made by Herr Ballin to an American newspaper man, accusing Great Britain of causing the war. Herr Ballin, says the "Journal," seems to have unconsciously made a clean breast of Germany's guilt when he touches this essential point.

"Herr Ballin," says the "Journal," is the commencement of the negotiations that England would enter the campaign against Austria would have been more convincing.

Herr Ballin's declaration says, in fact, as plainly as possible, "It is we who have caused the conflagration, since had we known that England would take sides against us we would not have done so."

This analogy follows: "Two men attack two passers-by, to whose support a third man intervenes. Would the attackers be allowed to plead in Court, 'We should not have revealed the plaintiffs had we known that they would receive assistance. The wretch who came to the rescue was connected to the shadow; it is he therefore, whose culpable behaviour has been shown himself we should have gone our way with our hands in our pockets.'"

THE FASHION-GAZERS. Chaplain's Advice to Women of To-day.

Some seven words were spoken about women who are still engaged in "fashions" in spite of the war, and especially about the "dapper," by the Rev. Hugh B. Chapman, Chaplain of the Chapel Royal, Savoy, recently. He was addressing at the Queen's Hall a public meeting of the Women's Signallers' Territorial Corps.

The Chaplain's address was entitled, "The Exceptional Value of Women's Work." He said he did not think of a single happy woman who was not employed in the service of the country. The war was making men and women real. Many women were realizing for the first time that marriage was not their only ending in life, and philanthropy was beginning to be a serious aspect of our life to-day were more distressing than some of the women to be seen every day in the Strand and further West, with the noses against the windows of the fashion shops. Mr Chapman went on to say that he could never smile at the doings of the "dapper," as he regarded her as the cause of an enormous amount of tragedy. Her lack of discipline was disastrous. Bringing to the courage and bravery of the Canadian troops, he said they had been told that the Canadians had painted Salisbury considerably red, but if they had not painted Salisbury red probably they would never have got the guns back.

## Appropriate, always.

With certain dishes, such as *Gamé*, *Lea & Perrins' Sauce* is *always* appropriate. It is the recognised sauce for such use.

In fact, for everything with which a sauce can be used, *Lea & Perrins'* is invariably the BEST. It has a refinement of flavour that suits the most delicate dishes and appeals to the most exacting palates.



## THE CHINA MAIL COMBINED COLOURED TYPHOON MAP & GUIDE

REVISED AND UP TO DATE  
Shows tracks and daily progress of the big typhoons during the last twenty years.  
Explains day and night typhoon signals.  
Enables one to locate the centre of a typhoon.  
Gives a table of typhoons for last 30 years.

MOUNTED ON CARDBOARD AND TAPED FOR HANGING

Price 40 cents  
From the CHINA MAIL Office.

TO LET.	TO LET.
HOUSES in TORRES BUILDINGS, Kowloon. Apply to— SPANISH DOMINICAN PROCUSSION. Hongkong, June 8, 1915. 337	FOUR ROOMED FLATS in Haas Road, Kowloon and MAY ROAD Hongkong with possession on or about 15th August next—English baths and kitchen ranges, hot and cold water, Electric lights. First class modern appointments throughout including water carriage system. Apply to— PENNYREWE, Minster Row, Kowloon. 6 Rooms House with Tennis Court. 2 & 3, MINSTER VILLAS, Kowloon. 6 Rooms House with Tennis Court. FOUR ROOMED HOUSES in Gordon Terrace and Salisbury Avenue, Kowloon. FLATS in Nathan Road, Kowloon. A FLAT in Humphreys Buildings, Kowloon. Apply to— HUMPHREYS ESTATE & FINANCE COMPANY, LIMITED. Alexandra Buildings. Hongkong, June 5, 1915.
HOUSE in Kestford Terrace. THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT AND AGENCY Co., Ltd. Hongkong, Dec. 3, 1914. 128	BOARD and RESIDENCE for bachelor or married couple, in English house. My Road level. Apply to— "JULY" O/o "CHINA MAIL" Office. Hongkong, June 2, 1915. 491
FLAT in QUEEN'S GARDENS. Facing the Harbour. Apply to— "JUNE" O/o "CHINA MAIL" Office. Hongkong, June 2, 1915. 490	ON the Upper Levels. LARGE AIRY ROOM facing the harbour. Vacant from 1st July. Use of tennis court. Apply to— "X.Y.Z." O/o "CHINA MAIL" Office. Hongkong, June 2, 1915. 492
OFFICES TO LET. SECOND FLOOR, Powell's Building, 2 Airy Rooms. Lift, Light. Immediate Possession. Apply to— A. B. MOULDEE & Co. Ltd. Hongkong, May 12, 1915. 426	HOUSES in CLIFTON GARDENS Conduit Road. GODOWN'S NEW PRY, Kennedy Town. GODOWN'S at Wanchoi. 58, The Peak THE RETREAT. 21, WONGNEICHONG ROAD. Apply to— HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT AND AGENCY Co., Ltd. Hongkong, April 1, 1915. 940
DRY and AIRY GODOWN at Bowington Canal, No. 6, Matheson Road East. Apply to— W. FORD. WILKINSON & CRIST, Solicitors, H.K. or HU PAI LAM. Comptroller Department Sander, Wieler & Co. H.K. Hongkong, May 12, 1915. 428	TO LET. LA HACIENDA, E. No. 74 Mount Kallit Road. Apply to— CHATER & MODY, 5, Queen's Road Central. Hongkong, May 17, 1915. 440
QUEEN'S BUILDING. TO LET the South West portion of the First Floor, including Treasury or Ground Floor, lately in occupation of the "Straw" Bank. GODOWN, No. 9 Lee House Street. OFFICES facing the Harbour, between the Haperoke Chen and Poer Office. Apply to— THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT AND AGENCY Co., Ltd. Hongkong, Feb. 11, 1915.	TO LET. FURNISHED, including a splendid Piano, "FAIRVIEW" No. 2, Robinson Road, containing 8 rooms with ample Servants Quarters. Apply to— DAVID SASSOON & Co., Ltd. Hongkong, June 1, 1915. 470



**WATSON'S**  
FINE OLD  
**BROWN BRANDY**  
Admitted by connoisseurs to  
to the best in the market.  
PER CASE = \$53.50  
PER BOTTLE = \$4.55  
**A. S. WATSON & Co., Ltd.**  
WINE & SPIRIT MERCHANTS.

**WM. Powell LTD.**  
FOR THE  
HOT WEATHER  
"POWELL'S"  
SOFT COLLARS  
IN ALL SHAPES  
AND  
DOUBLE COLLARS  
IN HEIGHTS  
1" 1 1/2" 2"  
ARE THE  
ACME OF COMFORT  
SEND FOR SAMPLE HALF-DOZEN  
**WM. POWELL, LTD.**

**THE DIARY**  
**MEMOS FOR TO-MORROW.**  
11 a.m.—Auction of about 30 cases of  
Jau at A.S.C. Supply Office, Wellington  
Barrack.  
2.30 p.m.—Auction of Miscellaneous  
Articles at Messrs. Hughes and  
Houghton.  
3.30 p.m.—Boy Scouts "A" House" at  
St. Joseph's College.  
Moonlight bathing at North Point.  
**General Memoranda.**  
Tuesday, June 10—  
Tennis Challenge Match—Brothers  
Hasekew v. Nibbel and Kent.  
Thursday, June 12—  
1.30 p.m.—Auction of Furniture etc. at  
Messrs. Hughes and Houghton.  
Wednesday, June 11—  
King of Sweden's birthday (1874).  
Thursday, June 12—  
Booker Hill Day (Mass. U.S.A.)  
Dragon Boat Festival.  
Friday, June 13—  
Coronation Day (1914).  
Saturday, June 14—  
Birthdays of Prince of Wales (1894).  
Sunday, June 15—  
Midsummer Day.  
Monday, June 16—  
Hongkong Stock Exchange Settlement  
Day.  
**THE EDWARD DISPENSARY**  
C. RAMMING & Co., Ltd.  
Chemists and Druggists  
**GREAT REDUCTIONS IN  
PRICES**  
PRESCRIPTIONS ACCURATELY  
DISPENSED  
Pure Drugs, Patent Medicines, &c.  
2, O'Brien's Road, HONGKONG.  
Hongkong July 27, 1915.

accordance with this the schools and universities are the seat of political propaganda, and cultivate the spirit of aggressive and arrogant patriotism revealed in the war. As never before, professors in Germany have influenced the course of events and taken part in defending an aggressive war. Germany can never be the nation she was—her egregiously folly in attempting to dominate the world by means of Prussian barbarity having brought about its inevitable result—and it lies in England's power, more than in that of any other nation, to deal Germany her *coup de grace* in the sphere of commerce as in the field of battle.

**ALLEGED ATTEMPT TO DE- FRAUD THE ELECTRIC COMPANY.**

What is alleged to be an ingenious attempt to defraud the Hongkong Electric Company was outlined this morning in Mr. Justice's court when a Chinese barber, Mr. Preston, for the complainant company, said that there appeared to be an ingenious form of fraud. About May 29th there was a bad case of flu in the Western Market, and a very close search in the locality for the cause was made but without success. After searching the outside of the building the company ordered the examination two coolies entered the defendant's premises and overhauled the meter. An ingenious arrangement of the wires showed that the meter had been cut out and did not register the current despite the fact that at the time the shop was brilliant with light. One of the coolies left the shop to make a report and the other remained. After a while the defendant asked the remaining coolie what he was waiting for and the coolie told him. The defendant then jumped on to the counter and tried to put the meter right. There was a struggle and the defendant managed to put the meter in order. The coolie then pushed him out the wire back into the position in which he found them and then Mr. Justice arrived with a Chinese foreman. The charge was remanded until Saturday.

**BIRTH.**  
SWEETINGHAM.—On June 1, at No. 1 Jinkes Road, the wife of A. W. Sweetingham, of a son.

**DEATHS.**  
VETTER.—On June 1, at the General Hospital, Shanghai, FRANCES GARD VETTER, of the Chinese Customs Service, Sinking, a native of Canterbury, England, aged 40 years.  
HINTZ.—On May 31, at the General Hospital, Shanghai, RICHARD HINTZ, Naval Officer, aged 57 years.

**HOW GERMANY DEVELOPED HER INDUSTRIES.**

As there can be no question of the fact—unpleasant as it may be to businessmen of other nations—that Germany's rise in the commercial world was astoundingly rapid during the past two decades, it is much more profitable to inquire into the causes that contributed to that development than to worry over it. The causes do not lie deeper than anything Tautouke, and therefore can be easily explained. Briefly they are, to be found in the fact that the Germans of our enemy not only believed in but adopted a thorough and widely-diffused technical education as a preliminary ground-work for those about to enter into commercial pursuits. The branches of industry in which Germany acquired a dominant position are those in which advanced applications of science are most necessary. In a report on the subject, which appeared in Home papers, it was stated that the British engineering industry would derive incalculable benefits from an increase in number of highly-trained experts, and then be able to dispense with the services of Germans, who had to be employed for lack of qualified Englishmen. In the highest branches of scientific discovery England has always held a very distinguished place. That has been largely due to men who pursued science without regard to any practical end, or even with a certain disrespect for the fruitful applications of science. The value of this pursuit of pure science is, of course, not to be under-rated. Manufacturers, on the other hand, who are interested only in applications of science, have been a little contemptuous of scientific men who seemed indifferent to business. All that is, no doubt, gradually changing. The means of obtaining technical knowledge, and the desire to take advantage of it, have increased. But even yet we have no institutions quite equivalent in buildings, equipment, and staff to the great technical high schools on the Continent. In Germany and Austria, excluding chemists, there are four or five times as many students in technical high schools as in colleges of corresponding rank in Great Britain, America, Belgium, and Switzerland in this respect have closely followed Germany. Our English system, in many ways, is intellectually deficient, but it encourages initiative, individualism, and a high sense of honour. In Germany all education is State-controlled, and made to subserve State interests. In 1899 the Kaiser said that "he had firmly resolved that the theatre, the university, and the school should be instruments of the monarch." In

**NEWS OF THE DAY.**  
**LOCAL AND GENERAL.**  
To-day's "New Advertisements" will be found on page 8.  
The next sitting of the Appeal Court of three Judges is fixed for Monday, July 19.  
An accountant at 31 Yi Yung Lane complains that he has had stolen from his shop seven pieces of silk clothing valued at \$24.  
Mr. S. Bishop, accountant in the employ of the South China Morning Post, residing at the Military married quarters, Queen's Road, East, has reported to the Police that some person has stolen from his jacket, which was hanging over the back of a chair, \$170 in money.  
The 40th Pathans, recently stationed at Hongkong, have suffered rather severely among the casualties among their officers being Captains J. F. C. Dalmahoy and L. de L. Christopher, killed; Lieut. Colonel P. Rennick, Lieut. Colonel F. B. Hill, Capt. A. C. P. Coburn, Capt. R. S. Waples, wounded. Lieut. Colonel Rennick has since died.  
On the Hongkong Cricket ground on Thursday afternoon, weather permitting, a doubles tennis match will be played between Messrs H. E. Nibbel and M. E. Kent, and Messrs H. and R. Hasekew. The club's finances have suffered somewhat recently, and the proceeds from the stands will be devoted principally to improvements to the railings.  
According to the "Peking and Tientsin Times," the death has occurred in an action against the Mohand raiders of Mr. Andrew Herbert Irwin, only son of the late Dr. Andrew and Mrs. Irwin, formerly of Tientsin. The late Mr. Irwin was a Second Lieutenant in the Indian Army and was only eighteen years of age. The action in which he lost his life took place on the borders of India and Afghanistan.

**SHANGHAI SEDITION CASE.**  
**CHARGE AGAINST A BRITISH JOURNALIST.**  
"The Betrayal."  
At H.M. Police Court yesterday (says the "N. C. Daily News" of June 2), before Mr. G. W. King, Magistrate, Mr. Sheldon Ridge, editor of the "National Review," Shanghai, appeared on the following charge: for that he did on May 15, 1915, at Shanghai, being the editor of a written newspaper known as the "National Review," and being a person subject to the criminal jurisdiction of this Honourable Court, did publish and offer for sale the said newspaper containing seditious matter, to wit, an article entitled "The Betrayal," contrary to the China (Amendment) Order in Council, 1907.  
Mr. S. H. McKean appeared for the prosecution and Mr. Francis Ellis for the defence.  
In opening the case for the prosecution, Counsel quoted the clause of the Act which particularly applied (Clause II, sub-sections I and II), and then briefly outlined the evidence to be given in support of his charge. It would be shown, he said, that defendant gave the article to the "Shanghai Mercury" printer, and was personally responsible for publication of the "National Review." "I need hardly point out," Counsel continued, "that the article contains matter which is directly (I submit) calculated to cause disorder in China, especially under the conditions which existed at the time the article was published. The article complains that His Majesty's Government and His Majesty's Ministers have acted in a manner which has betrayed the interests of China and the interests of Chinese citizens. It is a matter of common knowledge that at the time this article was published strained relations existed between the Government of Japan and the Government of China, and it is with that subject that this article deals. It states that the British Government is responsible possibly more than the Japanese Government for the demands which were made by Japan on China at that particular time. I submit, and I think there can be no doubt, that articles of this nature, articles expressing these views, are calculated to create disturbance between Chinese subjects and British subjects in China, and between Chinese subjects and Japanese subjects in China."  
P. C. C. Culley then gave evidence as to receiving from the Court a warrant authorizing him to search the premises 25, Nanking Road. Defendant was in the office and witness witness stated that he had come for defendant asked him to take a seat and then directed a Chinese employee to bring him certain papers. He did so, and amongst the papers was the original copy of the article in question. Upon receiving this, witness left the office.  
Mr. McKean said he proposed going into the box to prove having purchased at the office of the "National Review" a copy of the paper containing the article.  
His Worship: That is rather unusual, is it not?  
Mr. McKean agreed.  
His Worship: However, I know of no real objection to your going into the box if you choose to do so.  
Mr. McKean then gave evidence that on May 21 he went to the office of the "National Review," 25, Nanking Road, and was supplied by a Chinese assistant with a copy of the "National Review" dated May 17, which copy witness now produced. The article entitled "The Betrayal" appeared on page 31.  
Mr. Ellis: Was this article brought to your attention as Counsel?  
Witness: It was brought to my attention by the Crown Advocate.  
A Chinese office boy employed by the "National Review" gave evidence as to handing a "proof" of the article to the head printer at the "Shanghai Mercury."  
The foreman printer of the "Shanghai Mercury" gave evidence as to printing the "National Review" containing the leading article in question—brought to him by the last witness. A portion of it was in the hand-writing of the defendant.  
A. W. Starling, Printing Manager of the "Shanghai Mercury," said the defendant was in present office of the "National Review," the offices of which were in the same building as the offices of the "Shanghai Mercury." The "National Review" was printed by witness's office.  
Counsel: Was your attention drawn to this particular article?  
Witness: Yes. The "copy" was handed to me by the No. 1 boy. There were red ink corrections made by Mr. Ridge. The article was subsequently printed. Witness identified the final "proof" marked "O.K." by Mr. Ridge.  
Mr. Ellis: Will you explain what you mean by saying that the foreman "called your attention" to the article.  
Witness: The foreman was under instructions to hand me all leading articles of the "National Review" to get my signature before printing.  
Witness read this article.  
Mr. Ellis: And it passed your review?  
Witness: No.  
Mr. Ellis: Did you allow the matter to rest there?  
Witness: No.  
Mr. Ellis: However, the article appeared, did it not?  
Witness: Yes.  
Mr. McKean: That is the case for the prosecution.  
His Worship said he would have to consider whether or not a charge should be framed.  
Mr. Ellis: The matter cannot be dealt with summarily and I have instructions from my client what to say when the charge is read.  
The Court adjourned until 2.15 p.m.  
In the afternoon, his Worship informed the accused that a prima facie case had been made out, and accordingly he had framed the following charge: "For that you, William Sheldon Ridge, did on May 15 and on divers subsequent dates publish and offer for sale a newspaper called the 'National Review,' in which was printed an article headed 'The Betrayal' containing seditious matter, contrary to the China (Amendment) Order in Council 1907, Article II sub-section I."  
Asked if he understood the charge, defendant said he thought so; and then after having been formally asked if he had anything to say in answer to anything, I have to say.  
His Worship: Do you desire to call any witness in this Court?  
Witness: Not in this Court.  
His Worship: I must formally commit you to take your trial before the Supreme Court, on a day of which due notice will be given. With regard to bail, obviously I must allow that. Have you any suggestions as to the amount, Mr. McKean?  
Mr. McKean: I think the Crown would be satisfied if the accused were bound over in two sums of \$500, with two sureties of \$1,000 each.  
Mr. Ellis: I have arranged that two British subjects shall be present to give the necessary security.

**A NEW BRITISH CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.**  
**THE FIRST BUSINESS MEETING.**  
QUESTION OF TRADING WITH THE ENEMY.  
A meeting of members of the British Chamber of Commerce was held last evening (May 31) at the Palace Hotel. Mr. H. H. Girardet presided, supported by members of the provisional committee—Messrs. E. S. Little, A. R. Woods, P. J. Norbury, and L. W. Hutton, and there were 150 members present.  
The chairman first proposed: That Sir Edward Fraser, K.C.M.G., H. M. British Consul-General, be honorary president of the Chamber, and Mr. Archibald Ross, C.B.E., be Vice-President, and ex-officio a member of the Committee and all sub-committees.  
Mr. J. Johnston seconded the resolution, which was unanimously adopted.  
In proposing the adoption of the rules Mr. the Chairman observed that as the Chamber would work in the interests of British trade not only in Shanghai but all China, it was proposed that from the title "British Chamber of Commerce (Shanghai)," Shanghai should be struck out. The rules with regard to eligibility for membership had necessarily been made drastic in order to make it absolutely certain that the protection and help of the Chamber would be given only to British firms and subjects (hear hear). The subscription had been made such as to enable the smallest British interest to be represented. They had estimated for a membership of 150, but sincerely hoped the number would be larger; and in order to make quite certain that sufficient funds would be available for the expenses of running the Chamber the provisional committee had decided to ask fifty influential British firms in Shanghai to subscribe towards any possible deficit. Out of 136 members of the Chamber, fifty-two had expressed their willingness to subscribe to a guarantee fund (applause).  
Mr. E. S. Little seconded.  
The secretary, Mr. E. J. Coburn, put forward some suggestions with regard to the revision of the rules—and these were accepted—and Mr. R. C. Marshall then proposed an amendment that the subscription be £10 per annum instead of £20, as proposed in the rules. In doing so, he said, Gentlemen, amendments calling for increased subscription do not usually commend themselves to the favourable consideration of those who will have to pay them. But I trust that, after I have explained, you will be ready to accept the amendment, your support, notwithstanding that your pockets will suffer.  
In the circular of your Provisional Committee dated May 26, it was pointed out that as some members receive more assistance from the Chamber than others it was felt that the cost of the Chamber should not fall on all members in equal proportion, a consideration not usually shown in such associations.  
It was further stated that with a possible 150 firms as members of the Chamber, the income would be £1,500, while the expenses were estimated at £2,500, and it was proposed to obtain a guarantee fund to cover this extra expenditure.  
The guarantee as you all know is for £100 per annum for five years and as it is shown in the circular this guarantee fund is to be treated as a guarantee to cover unknown and unforeseen expenses but as a definite income to be expended in the maintenance of the Chamber.  
Through the income thus secured will be able to meet the Chamber's expenses after that? Will the guarantors be prepared to guarantee for a further period or will the Chamber die a natural death for want of funds?  
Witness identified the final "proof" marked "O.K." by Mr. Ridge.  
Mr. Ellis: Will you explain what you mean by saying that the foreman "called your attention" to the article.  
Witness: The foreman was under instructions to hand me all leading articles of the "National Review" to get my signature before printing.  
Witness read this article.  
Mr. Ellis: And it passed your review?  
Witness: No.  
Mr. Ellis: Did you allow the matter to rest there?  
Witness: No.  
Mr. Ellis: However, the article appeared, did it not?  
Witness: Yes.  
Mr. McKean: That is the case for the prosecution.  
His Worship said he would have to consider whether or not a charge should be framed.  
Mr. Ellis: The matter cannot be dealt with summarily and I have instructions from my client what to say when the charge is read.  
The Court adjourned until 2.15 p.m.  
In the afternoon, his Worship informed the accused that a prima facie case had been made out, and accordingly he had framed the following charge: "For that you, William Sheldon Ridge, did on May 15 and on divers subsequent dates publish and offer for sale a newspaper called the 'National Review,' in which was printed an article headed 'The Betrayal' containing seditious matter, contrary to the China (Amendment) Order in Council 1907, Article II sub-section I."  
Asked if he understood the charge, defendant said he thought so; and then after having been formally asked if he had anything to say in answer to anything, I have to say.  
His Worship: Do you desire to call any witness in this Court?  
Witness: Not in this Court.  
His Worship: I must formally commit you to take your trial before the Supreme Court, on a day of which due notice will be given. With regard to bail, obviously I must allow that. Have you any suggestions as to the amount, Mr. McKean?  
Mr. McKean: I think the Crown would be satisfied if the accused were bound over in two sums of \$500, with two sureties of \$1,000 each.  
Mr. Ellis: I have arranged that two British subjects shall be present to give the necessary security.

**SAFETY, SURE, ALWAYS CURES.**  
Do not suffer from cramp, colic or pain in the stomach when Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy goes to the right spot and gives immediate relief. You cannot afford to be without it if you are subject to attacks of this kind. For sale by all Chemists and Storekeepers.

lack of sustenance, for it is practically certain that the membership in five years will not be 300, which would be the membership required to meet the estimated expenses.  
I know that your Committee does not wish the charge a high subscription, but I do not think that any one of us can consider the proposed method of finance as sound, and gentlemen, if we have a British Chamber it should be on firm foundations, a permanent institution on sound financial lines as it is only that that we can hope to secure the best results. If you support this amendment the income derived from a membership of 150 would fall short of the estimated expenditure only by some £500.  
We were unanimous in our desire for a British Chamber, let us have a good one capable of doing the most efficient work unimpeded by lack of funds and to ensure further stability I would suggest that the guarantee already given might be left to be considered not as income but as a guarantee for any deficit due to extraordinary expenditure.  
The amendment is that:—the subscription shall be £10 per annum instead of £20 per annum.  
Mr. R. G. H. H. Coffe seconded.  
Mr. Coburn pointed out that the estimated revenue from membership fees was uncertain, but the guarantee was certain, and he suggested that they should hold on to what they had got.  
The chairman observed that the expenditure had been estimated at its highest, and the income at its lowest extreme.  
Mr. E. S. Little said he was exceedingly anxious that the amendment should not be carried. The subscription fee was made a low one in order that it might be a democratic fee which would not be a burden upon anyone, and which might attract independent traders. The guarantee would carry them through for five years, and he hoped the Chamber would be so active and energetic with British firms and subjects that the guarantors would be called on to pay their full guarantee. At the end of five years many changes would have taken place, and he trusted that British trade would be so vigorous that a matter of a few thousand pounds would not be a serious consideration to the Chamber that day. He therefore appealed to members to vote against the amendment (applause).  
The amendment was lost.  
Mr. W. B. L. Middleton then proposed that the following be added to rule 4: "That British firms not having an office or local representative in Shanghai shall be eligible for election as Associate Members." "That a British Subject not engaged in trade, but whose interests are affiliated therewith, shall be eligible for election as an Associate Member."  
Mr. H. B. L. Downing seconded.  
In putting the resolution, which was unanimously carried, the Chairman observed that it had the full approval of the Provisional Committee.  
**RELATION OF COMMITTEE.**  
There were twenty-seven candidates for the twelve places on the Committee, and upon a ballot being taken, the following were elected: Messrs. A. D. Bell (Barclay & Co.), A. W. Burkill (A. R. Burkill & Sons), H. E. Campbell (Libert & Co., Ltd.), H. H. Girardet (Belmont & Co.), E. S. Little (Brunner, Mond & Co., Ltd.), E. J. Coburn (Hutchinson & Co.), E. J. Norbury (Norbury, Natio & Co., Ltd.), F. C. Richards (P. & O. Steam Navigation Co.), and H. G. Simms (North China Insurance Co., Ltd.).  
Mr. A. D. Bell said that he thought it would be undesirable to include among the Committee representatives of the banks. Their position was always a difficult one in a country such as this, and their relations with current business so intimate that their presence might tend to limit freedom of action though they had no desire to attain such an end and might, indeed, be entirely unconcerned of their influence.  
**TRADING WITH THE ENEMY.**  
Mr. J. Johnston, in introducing a resolution on the subject of trading with the enemy said Mr. Chairman and Gentlemen:—On May 19, Russia's announced that Sir E. Grey had stated in the House of Commons that His Majesty's Government was considering a total cessation of trading with the enemy in China, and that action would be taken as soon as we were assured that similar steps would be instituted by Japan.  
A fortnight has passed, Gentlemen, since this announcement was made, and no definite instructions have as yet been received from our Home Authorities. It will surely be our duty to take steps to decide the course they shall pursue regarding their dealings with our country's enemies.  
The present policy adopted by our Government, I think we are all agreed, is not to our best interests, and the continuance of this policy which recognizes trading with the enemy as "unavoidable" without the enforcement of measures for their prevention, can only lead to incompetency and insecurity, in addition to inflicting losses on individual British firms who are sufficiently strong to take the matter in their own hands and act accordingly.  
Without actual legislation or action as British merchants must suffer, a German interest in China will gain ground.  
The only remedy for this, gentlemen, is complete cessation of business with Germany, under Government authority. This would include measures for the prohibition of any transaction with German firms, likewise goods with any kind of German origin, either imports, exports, banking, shipping or insurance houses (hear hear in China) or in the United Kingdom.  
If you agree with these remarks, gentlemen, I trust the resolution which I am about to propose, will have the unqualified approval of every member present here tonight. I beg to propose the following resolution:—  
"That this meeting regrets the action of the Government in tacitly sanctioning trading with the enemy in China and urges that the wording of the King's Regulation Number 4 of 1915 be amended, so as to preclude such trading in the Treaty Ports of China, and that the Committee take the necessary steps for giving this Resolution to the notice of the proper Authorities."  
Mr. C. M. Dale seconded.  
The resolution was amended and read: "so as to preclude such trading in China," instead of "so as to preclude such trading in Treaty Ports in China."  
Mr. Little said he presumed that if the resolution were passed, as no doubt it would be, it would be the first instruction to the new committee to deal with this matter by telegram, either directly with London or through His Majesty's authorities in China.  
The Chairman said this would be done if it was the wish of the meeting.  
The resolution was then unanimously carried.  
This concluded the business of the meeting, which terminated with the passing of a hearty vote of thanks to the Chairman and Provisional Committee, proposed by Mr. J. Johnston.—N. C. Daily News.



## BY TELEGRAPH.

## THE PROGRESS OF THE WAR.

## BRITISH AVIATOR SMASHES A ZEPPELIN IN MID-AIR.

## NAVAL BATTLE IN THE BALTIC.

## SIX HOURS' CANNONADING.

## SEVERE FIGHTING IN FRANCE.

## SUCCESSFUL RAID ON A GERMAN AIRSHED.

(Reuter's Service to the China Mail.)

## NAVAL BATTLE IN BALTIC.

## SIX HOURS' CANNONADING.

Russian Mines Damage German Warships.

London, June 7, 1:40 p.m.  
Reuter's Petrograd correspondent announces that Russian submarines are reported to have approached a squadron of German destroyers proceeding towards the Gulf of Riga. The Germans retired on the advance of the Russian Fleet, and afterwards German hydroplanes made an entirely abortive attack, being driven off by Russian artillery.

The German fleet re-approached the Russian shores yesterday, and was attacked by submarines.  
The Russians also laid mines in the route taken by the enemy, with the result that three German warships are known to have been sunk or damaged.

## A SIX HOURS' BATTLE.

A Stockholm message states that there has been a battle in the Baltic. The cannonading lasted six hours, and twenty shots were heard every minute for a long time.

## TRANSPORT SUNK.

A submarine sank a transport at Yenisei. Thirty-two people were saved.

## APPALLING EFFECT OF POISONOUS GAS.

## THE GERMANS SMARTLY REPULSED.

London, June 7, 2:5 p.m.  
Reuter's Petrograd correspondent states that every living thing in an enormous area suffered by the first application of the German poison gas in the Raskay region. Hardly an animal or fowl was left alive, and numbers of women and children were killed. The horses of the Russian baggage trains stampeded or were killed.

A reserve regiment which rushed up with muffled faces saved the situation. The Germans, who were advancing gaily to the capture of the Russians, were surprised by an appalling fire, and were repulsed.

## THE SUBMARINE'S VISIT TO CONSTANTINOPLE.

## AN EYE-WITNESS' DESCRIPTION.

London, June 7, 2:5 p.m.  
An Eye-Witness in the Dardanelles describing the visit of the submarine E 11 to Constantinople, says he reached Constantinople and took a boat at 5:30 in the morning from Pera to Stamboul. Suddenly he noticed, sixty yards from the landing place, a stick upright in the water, moving towards the bridge. The sight was amazing, as the current was moving in the opposite direction. "Then he saw a trail of blue-green, and guessed that it was a torpedo. A moment later there was a shattering explosion and enormous column of water, and he saw an army transport called the Stamboul settling by the stern. A second explosion followed amidstships, and then nothing was visible for a few minutes except a mass of wreckage. A third torpedo hit the Customs House quay. It did no damage, but caused a terrible commotion ashore. The police and soldiers distractedly fired their rifles, and then when the submarine gleamed momentarily in the sun, with an officer on the lookout, and then sank, the batteries on the hill showered shells for half an hour. It was a sheer waste of ammunition.

## WEEK-END CASUALTIES.

London, June 7, 5 p.m.  
The week-end casualties amounted to 5,615 names, of whom 1,673 are dead. Altogether 20,919 casualties have been reported since May 31.

## "THINGS GOING ALL RIGHT."

London, June 7, 6 p.m.  
The "Daily Mail" quotes Mr. Lloyd George as saying, "At last I believe things are going all right. I feel that the machine is beginning to move."

## ANOTHER TRIUMPH FOR A BRITISH AVIATOR.

London, June 7, 9:5 p.m.  
A telegram from Paris says that a British aeroplane in Flanders was fighting an Aviator close to the German lines when it was suddenly assailed by twelve German machines. The wings of the British aeroplane were riddled with bullets, but the Englishman, circling high above his thirteen enemies, brought down two with a machine gun and then escaped to Dunkirk.

## A "BIG BAG" OF TRAWLERS.

## A GERMAN NAVAL VICTORY.

London, June 7, 2:10 p.m.  
Seventeen trawlers and a sugar ship were torpedoed during the week-end. Only two trawlers were saved.

## BY TELEGRAPH.

## BRITISH AVIATOR'S SMART WORK.

## ZEPPELIN EXPLODED AT A HEIGHT OF 6,000 FEET.

At three o'clock in the morning, Flight Sub-Lieutenant R. Waneford attacked a Zeppelin between Ghent and Brussels at a height of 6,000 feet and dropped six bombs.

The Zeppelin, which exploded, fell to the ground and burned for a considerable time.

The force of the explosion caused the monoplane to turn turtle but the pilot succeeded in righting the machine, and he had to make a forced landing in the enemy's country.

He was able to restart the engine and returned safely.

## A ZEPPELIN ON THE EAST COAST.

London, June 7.

The Admiralty announces that a Zeppelin visited the east coast of England yesterday night and dropped incendiary bombs, causing two fires which resulted in five deaths.

Forty others were injured.

## SUCCESSFUL ATTACK ON A GERMAN AIRSHIP SHED.

London, June 7, 4:10 p.m.

The Admiralty states that early this morning Flight Lieutenant J. P. Wilson and J. S. Mills dropped bombs on an airship shed at Evers, north of Brussels. The shed was observed to be in flames but it is not known whether there was a Zeppelin inside. The flames rose to a great height.

Both pilots returned safely.

## HEAVY FIGHTING IN FRANCE.

London, June 7, 4:35 p.m.

The battle around Arras continues favourable to the Frenchman. A communique speaks of the artillery duel yesterday night as one of extreme intensity.

The Germans counter-attacked at the Sanchez refinery and were defeated by the French artillery.

Another counter-attack, north of the "Labyrinth," was repulsed by infantry.

The French made new progress particularly in the "Labyrinth" and at Lorette. We also made a night attack on Herterne, capturing two successive lines of trenches over a front of 1,200 metres, taking prisoners and some quick-fires.

The Germans counter-attacked last night north of the Aisne, but the French, despite violent conflicts, kept all their gains.

## THE DARDANELLES STRUGGLE.

## BRILLIANT WORK OF THE TERRITORIALS.

The following concludes the Press Bureau's announcement regarding the most recent operations in Gallipoli:—

The Territorial Division in the Centre did brilliantly, advancing 600 yards and capturing three lines of trenches, but though the advanced captured trench was held all day and half the ensuing night, they had to be ordered back in the morning to the second captured line, as both flanks were exposed.

The Naval Division on the right of the Centre captured a redoubt and a formidable line of trenches in three tiers, 300 yards to their front, but they too, had to be withdrawn owing to a heavy onslide fire.

## TROOPS GALLANTRY.

The French Second Division advanced with great gallantry and took and retook for a fourth time a deadly redoubt called "Le Haricot" but the Turks developed heavy counter-attacks through prepared communication trenches and, covered by accurate shell fire, recaptured it.

On the French extreme right the French captured a strong line of trenches which, though heavily counter-attacked twice during the night, they still occupy.

The prisoners include five Germans, the remains of a volunteer machine gun detachment from the Coast. Their officer was killed and the machine gun was destroyed.

## TURKISH CASUALTIES HEAVY.

During the night, information was received that enemy reinforcements were advancing from the direction of Maidos towards Krithia. Lieut-General Birdwood arranged an attack on the trenches in front of Quinn's post, which at ten o'clock at night was successfully carried out. We captured the trenches and held them throughout the night. The Turkish casualties were very heavy. At 6:30 o'clock in the morning the enemy heavily counter-attacked, and, by means of heavy bombs, forced our men out of the most forward trench, though we still hold the communication trenches made during the night.

## MR. CHURCHILL'S MESSAGE TO THE GOVERNMENT.

The Rt. Hon. Winston Churchill, in the course of his speech at Dundee—the first part of which appeared in last night's "China Mail"—said that what the nation expected from the National Government was action. The message he would take back to the Government was: "Act with faith and courage, and trust the people. They have never failed you yet." The State in the hour of supreme need had absolute power over all subjects. If compulsion was necessary to win the war, he would support it; but it was unnecessary. Such was the character of the people that the only places which would never lack volunteers were the bloody trenches in France and Flanders. But service at home, to keep the fighting men supplied, stood on a different footing. Peace was impossible in Europe till German militarism was so shattered that it was unable in any way to resist the will of the conquering power. Therefore, the whole nation must be organised and mobilised. The Government must assert such control that everyone must do his or her fair share. As the guard reserve of the Allied cause we must advance as one man. Britain's might hurled unitedly into the conflict would be irresistible.

## AMERICA'S NOTE TO GERMANY.

## PRESIDENT'S INDISSPOSITION CAUSES DELAY.

London, June 7, 10 p.m.

Reuter's Washington correspondent states that President Wilson's indisposition has prevented the completion of the Note to Germany, and its publication is not now expected until Wednesday.

Extraordinary precautions will be taken to ensure its textual accuracy before its delivery to Berlin.

## ENEMY LOSE HEAVILY EAST OF PRZEMYSL.

London, June 7, 3:45 a.m.

A Petrograd official message states that the enemy on the Ravek River, profiting by the change of wind, tried gassing on the 5th inst., and also fired chemical projectiles, poisonous gases.

The Russians on the Lower San continue to be successful and have captured a village. The enemy, pursuing the offensive east of Przemyśl, repeatedly attacked on Friday evening in the direction of Hosciska supported by numerous heavy guns, but they lost heavily and were unable to approach the trenches.

(Havas Service.)

Paris, June 7.

French stock now stands at 72.80.  
On the occasion of the birthday of King George, President Poincaré, M. Millerand and His Majesty exchanged cordial telegrams affirming their confidence in the success of the Allies.

## BY TELEGRAPH.

## COTTON TRADE DISPUTES.

## Settlement Probable.

London, June 7, 2:5 p.m.

The interview between the cotton workers and Sir George Asquith, representing the Board of Trade, opened with a promising prospect that the cotton lockout will be averted. Several sections of the cotton industry held meetings on Saturday to discuss the situation and at each a hopeful feeling prevailed.

## THE KING OF GREECE.

London, June 7.

The removal of a portion of one of the King's ribs was to allow the exit of pus, following pleurisy.

## NEWS FROM HOME.

(From Our Own Correspondent.)

London, April 30.

## AMONG THE SPIRITS.

After all the talk of prohibition, the Government's decision, to rely chiefly on heavy duties and surtaxes on spirits, heavy beer and wine, to cope with the drink difficulty, has provoked something like a revulsion of feeling. But as Mr. Lloyd George remarked, everybody accepted the facts and agreed that the problem should be tackled till they heard what the remedies were and decided there are others besides the Chancellor who have vowed "Politically never to touch drink again."

It is indeed a thorny subject, and even now, after all their care and anxiety to avoid hurting anybody's feelings, they have tossed the freeman's liberty as though they had thrust their hand into a horse's nose. It is an attack on an Irish industry, says Mr. Redmond, while Mr. William O'Brien declares that Cork might as well be bombarded and sacked by the Germans, as subjected to the taxes proposed by the Chancellor. "Maybe we shall all get used to it," we have to other things if the taxes are agreed to which is by no means certain. To those who can afford it, the hardship will be small, for I happen to know the big stores have done £30,000 worth of business every week over the summer in the wine and spirit department during the past month or so. From a member of the wholesale trade I have received many diverting stories of his correspondence since prohibition was first mooted. One of the mildly funny ones of a dear old lady in the country who wrote to a country store and said if they looked back in their books they would find she had bought a bottle every now and again, and this worked out strictly at a teaspoonful four times a day. She desired to know whether she could have a cask sent down of the aromatic blend, and she directed the attention of the assistant of the firm in question to the fact that she expected to live ten years more, and the quantity of spirit thus ordered out in a point just covering that period. The dear old lady now has her cask, and her nightcap is secure, in spite of interfering Chancellors.

## NURSES IN PYJAMAS.

The nurses who have been in Serbia, helping our gallant little allies to get the upper hand with the typhus and other epidemics that have been raging in that country, have done splendid work. Incidentally they have had some interesting experiences. One of them writes to the "Nursing Times"—"We shall return to England skilled in the art of makeshifts and with an absolute contempt for anything appearing to luxury or even mild comfort. Our adopted costumes would, I fear, shock the famous Mrs. Grundy, for we work in pyjamas covered with overalls, also Wellington boots and triangular bandages. This is the costume advised by the Director of the Military Hospital, who insists that typhus is carried by feet and lice, so that triangular bandages protect our heads, the Wellingtons our ankles and legs, and the pyjamas the rest. I only hope the Serbian people do not take this to be our national costume."

## THE CANDID FRIEND.

The Socialist "Vorwarts" (Berlin) has been something of a candid friend to the Kaiser all along. It first of all denied stories, semi-officially set going of Belgian cruelty to German wounded to cover Prussian atrocities in the invaded territory. Then it disapproved of the "God punish England" outcry, and now it is telling Germany just how much the Kaiser's Turkish allies are likely to help the Teutonic cause. They will aid, the paper concludes, in keeping a British force in Egypt and away from the Western front. This is all they can do. A Turkish advance in the Caucasus is impossible, and no uprising of Islam can be envisaged without a successful invasion of Egypt. Poor stuff for Teuton stomachs that, after all the fine talk of the Hindenburg being a perfect Healer, and the distribution by him of leaves and heaps of Iron Crosses.

On the other hand, our own experts are humbly telling us that we have a big job in hand in forcing the Dardanelles. The chief defence of the waterway, the Helles, which enables the Turks to refuel their mines into the main stream, whenever they choose, while on land the country is very difficult, hilly ground alternating with swampy sections surrounded by Turkish defences and vantage points. So the men who complained when they were sent to Egypt, away from the scene of conflict, are now as heavily in the thick of it as any of those who lost lot in cast along the fate of Flanders.

Doris.

After long inquiry we know what the French soldiers mean when they call the Germans "boches." A French authority tells us it is not "boches," a "noddy," decapitated. But by a freak of language the word conveys the essential idea to almost all nations engaged in the war, even without any knowledge of French slang. The German "boche" is the equivalent of the British "swig," and the English "boch" appears to be pure Turkish, meaning "empty." Very likely it has had its origin with the gypsies, who have spread it in its various forms throughout Europe.

(To be continued.)

## BY TELEGRAPH.

## BRITISH TRADE IN THE FAR EAST.

## GERMANS ATTEMPTING TO SUBVERT IT.

(From Our Own Correspondent.)

London, June 7, 9:50 p.m.

Mr. Bonar Law, Secretary of State for the Colonies, replying to a question by Mr. Jounson Hicks in the House of Commons, said he had received from Hongkong reports of German plans for the subversion of British trade in the Far East. He was communicating with the Government upon the subject.

Discussion was deferred.

## THE HANDY BOAT FOR MACAO:

## THE S.S. "CHUEN CHOW"

## THE ONLY BOAT LEAVING AT 5 P.M. EVERY DAY.

Back again by noon on the following day.

SUNDAY—Leaves Macao 1.30 P.M. Arrives Hongkong about 6 P.M.

FARES:—First Class 32 Single; 53 Return (Saloon).

First Class 31 " 31.50 " (Saloon) for Chinese.

Second Class 60 cts. Single; 51 Return " "

Electric Fans throughout. First Class Attention. Ample Saloons and Cabin Accommodation.

Passengers may sleep on board without additional charge on return tickets only.

## Malthoid Roofing

FOR PARTICULARS &amp; PRICES

Apply to the Agents

BRADLEY &amp; Co., Ltd. Machinery Dept.

## GILMOUR THOMPSON'S



PRICE Per Case 1 doz. Quarts Duty Paid \$21.00.

SOLE AGENTS.

Gande, Price &amp; Co., Ltd.,

8, Queen's Road Central,

Tel. No. 135

HONGKONG.



## SHIPPING

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL  
STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

Will dispatch VESSELS to the Undermentioned PORTS on or about the DATES named—

FOR	STEAMERS	To SAIL	REMARKS
SHANGHAI, MOJI, KOBE, KANMARI	Capt. H. G. Evans, R.N.R.	Daylight	Freight and Passage.
LONDON via Suez, PANAMA, COLON, PORT SAID & MANZILLA	Capt. A. B. Gwynne, R.N.R.	10th June	Freight and Passage.
SHANGHAI	Capt. J. T. JEFFERY	About 17th June	Freight and Passage.
LONDON via Suez, PANAMA, COLON, PORT SAID & MANZILLA	Capt. C. C. TAYLOR, R.N.R.	18th June	See Special of Call.

Subject to immediate alteration without Notice.

All the above steamers are fitted with Wireless Telegraphy.

P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Office. E. A. HEWITT, Superintendent.

## OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA.

REGULAR SERVICE, PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG.  
(SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.)

THE AMERICAN LINE TO TACOMA  
AND SEATTLE

In connection with THE CHICAGO MILWAUKEE & ST. PAUL RAILWAY  
For VICTORIA B.C. and TACOMA via SHANGHAI, MOJI, KOBE, YOKKAICHI and YOKOHAMA.

S.S. 'CHICAGO MARU'	Capt. K. Hori	Friday, 11th June at 3 p.m.
S.S. 'CANADA MARU'	Capt. H. Yamamoto	Monday, 21st June at 3 p.m.

These Newly-Built Steamers of American Line have fair speed and are fitted with the Wireless Apparatus. Best adapted for carrying Silk, Treasure and Parcels.

For BOMBAY via SINGAPORE, PORT SWETENHAM, PENANG and COLOMBO.

S.S. 'LUZON MARU'	Capt. T. Miyatake	Sunday, 13th June at 7 a.m.
-------------------	-------------------	-----------------------------

For TAMSUI and KEELUNG via SWATOW and AMOY.

S.S. 'DALIN MARU'	Capt. E. Murauchi	Sunday, 13th June, at Noon.
S.S. 'RAIJO MARU'	Capt. Y. Yamamoto	Monday, 14th June, at Noon.

For ANPING and TAIPEI via SWATOW and AMOY.

S.S. 'SOSEI MARU'	Capt. A. Kobayashi	Wednesday, 17th June, at 10 a.m.
-------------------	--------------------	----------------------------------

FOR HAIPHONG (DIRECT).

Steamer	Captain	Leave
'DAIGI MARU'	T. Konoishi	Friday, 11th June at 10 a.m.
'KEIJO MARU'	Imazumi	Monday, 14th June at 10 a.m.

These Steamers of Coast and Commerce Line have excellent accommodation for first class passengers and are fitted with Electric Light and Fans. These Steamers will arrive at and depart from the South Yip Wharf near the Harbour Office.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION, APPLY TO—

H. YAMAUCHI, Manager,  
Second Floor No. 1, Queen's Building.

THE EASTERN & AUSTRALIAN  
MAIL SERVICE

TO AUSTRALIA, via MANILA.

MAIL SCHEDULE  
(SUBJECT TO MODIFICATION)

STEAMERS	ARRIVE HONGKONG FROM AUSTRALIA	LEAVE HONGKONG FOR AUSTRALIA
ST. ALBANS	24th June	22nd June, at 11 a.m.
EMPIRE	17th July	17th July, at 11 a.m.
EMPIRE	18th July	9th August, at 11 a.m.
ALDENHAM	2nd August	23rd August, at 11 a.m.

THE above Steamers are fitted with Refrigerating Machinery, ensuring a plentiful supply of ice, Fresh Provisions, etc., and are lighted throughout with Electricity. All State-Rooms have Electric Fans. A duly qualified Doctor and Stewards are carried. For further particulars, apply to

GIBB, LIVINGSTON & CO. Agents.

## NATAL LINE OF STEAMERS

TAKING CARGO on through Bills of Lading to SOUTH AFRICAN PORTS via transhipment at CALCUTTA, in conjunction with the

INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION CO. LTD.

AND APCAR LINE.

Proposed Sailings from Hongkong.

Steamer from Hongkong	On or about	Connecting at Calcutta with	on or about
-----------------------	-------------	-----------------------------	-------------

For Freight and further particulars apply to

DODWELL & CO. LTD., Agents.

## HONGKONG—NEW YORK.

REGULAR SAILINGS via PORTS and SUEZ CANAL.  
(With liberty to call at the Malabar Coast.)

FOR NEW YORK via SUEZ CANAL.

S.S. SAINT RONALD, about early in July.

For Freight & further particulars, apply to

DODWELL & CO. LTD., Agents.

THE NANYO YUSEN KAISHA  
(SOUTH SEA MAIL S.S. CO.)

Regular Service of Steamers between Japan, Hongkong, Singapore, Batavia, Samarang and Sourabaya.

Sails on or about

S.S. HOFUO MARU	For Batavia, Cheribon, Samarang, Sourabaya, Macassar & Balikpapan	8th June
S.S. PANFI MARU	For Batavia, Cheribon, Samarang, Sourabaya, Macassar & Balikpapan	12th June
S.S. HIOJUN MARU	For Batavia, Cheribon, Samarang, Sourabaya, Macassar & Balikpapan	3rd July

For Freight or Passage apply to

DODWELL & CO. LTD., Agents.

## SHIPPING

## PACIFIC MAIL S.S. CO.

MODERN HIGH POWERED TWIN SCREW EXPRESS STEAMERS.  
MONGOLIA 27000 tons MANCHURIA 27000 tons  
KOREA 18000 tons SIBERIA 18000 tons  
CHINA 10200 tons NILE 10000 tons  
PERSIA 9000 tons

Between Hong Kong, Manila, Shanghai, Nagasaki, Kobe, Yokohama, Honolulu and San Francisco

"THE SUNSHINE BELT"—The Most Comfortable Route to America and Europe

STEAMERS	Sailing	Day	Time
S.S. CHINA	Tuesday	15th June	Noon
S.S. MANCHURIA	Tuesday	22nd June	1 p.m.
S.S. MONGOLIA	Tuesday	29th July	1 p.m.
S.S. PERSIA	Tuesday	3rd Aug.	Noon

These steamers are famous for their modern equipment, comfort and the superiority of the cuisine, which is under the personal supervision of Mr. V. Maroni, the world-famous chef. Large saloons, equipped with electric fans and running water, berth staterooms, with electric reading lamps. Numerous amusements—billiard, water swimming tank, Filipino orchestra, deck games, dances, etc.—are a dull moment throughout the trip. The Safety and Comfort of Passengers is our first consideration.

For further information, rates, literature, schedules, etc., apply to

R. C. MORTON, Agent,  
King's Building (opposite Blake Pier),  
Telephone No. 141.

## TOYO KISEN KAISHA.

SAN FRANCISCO LINE.

via SHANGHAI, MANILA, the INLAND SEA, JAPAN & HONOLULU.

Sailings from Hongkong—subject to change without notice.

Steamer	Displacement	Speed	Leave Hongkong
---------	--------------	-------	----------------

TENYO MARU.....22,000 tons.....Tues., 29th June at Noon.

NIPPON MARU.....11,000 tons.....Tues., 13th July at 10.30 a.m.

SHINYO MARU.....22,000 tons.....Tues., 27th July at Noon.

SHIYO MARU.....22,000 tons.....Tues., 24th Aug. at Noon.

\* Via MANILA, Omitting Shanghai.

First Class to London	Return (8 months)
£71-10	£180.
" " New York	£84.
" " San Francisco	£96-10.
" " " "	£88.

SPECIAL RATES given to Naval and Military, Civil Servants, Missionaries, etc.

ROUND THE WORLD tickets issued in connection with all the principal Mail Lines and the Trans-Siberian Railway.

Passengers may travel by Railway between Ports of Call in Japan free of charge.

via Japan Ports, Honolulu, Hilo, Los Angeles, Salina Cruz, Panama, Callao, Iquique and Valparaiso, Thence by Trans-Andean Route to Buenos Aires, etc.

Steamer. Displacement Tons & Speed. Sailing.

KIYO MARU.....17,200-16 knots.....Saturday, 10th July at Noon.

For full particulars as to Passage and Freight apply to

K. DOI Acting Agent,  
KING'S BUILDING (Opposite Blake Pier),  
Telephone 291.

## NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA

(THE JAPAN MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.)

PROJECTED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG—SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

DESTINATIONS	STEAMERS	Displacement	Sailing Dates
--------------	----------	--------------	---------------

MARSHALLS & LONDON

via SINGAPORE, MALACCA, PENANG, COLOMBO, SUEZ AND PORT SAID

HIRANO MARU, Capt. Fraser, Tons 18,000, June at Noon.

KATORI MARU, Capt. —, Tons 20,000, July at Noon.

AKI MARU, Capt. Noma, Tons 12,500, June at Noon.

TAMBA MARU, Capt. —, Tons 12,500, June at Noon.

TANGO MARU, Capt. K. Soyeda, Tons 12,500, June at 4 p.m.

NIKEO MARU, Capt. Takeda, Tons 9,600, July at 4 p.m.

BOMBAY via SINGAPORE, RANGOON MARU, Tons 8,000, June.

COLOMBO AND COLOMBO, TOSU MARU, Tons 12,000, June.

PENANG & RANGOON, TOSU MARU, Tons 12,000, June.

NAGASAKI, KOBE & NIKKO MARU, Tons 9,600, June, a.m.

SHANGHAI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA

BOMBAY MARU, Capt. Ueta, Tons 8,000, June.

SHANGHAI, MOJI & KOBE

KOBE & YOKOHAMA

Wireless Telegraphy.

PASSENGER SEASON FOR 1915.

FOR EUROPE.

Steamers	Displacement	Leave Hongkong
----------	--------------	----------------

HIRANO MARU 18,000 tons Thursday, 17th June.

KATORI MARU 20,000 tons Thursday, 1st July.

KAMO MARU 16,000 tons Thursday, 16th July.

KASHIMA MARU 20,000 tons Thursday, 22nd July.

FOR AMERICA.

Steamers	Displacement	Leave Hongkong
----------	--------------	----------------

AKI MARU 12,500 tons Tuesday, 15th June.

TAMBA MARU 12,500 tons Tuesday, 22nd June.

YOKOHAMA MARU 12,500 tons Thursday, 8th July.

SADO MARU 12,500 tons Tuesday, 27th July.

KOSU MOTO, Manager.

Telephone No. 221.

## SHIPPING

## CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LD.

SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

FOR	STEAMERS	To SAIL
HAIPHONG	SUNGKIANG	June 10, at Noon.
SHANGHAI	LIANGCHOW	June 10, at 4 p.m.
WEIHAWEI, CHEFOO & TIENSIN	LIANGCHOW	June 11, at Noon.
SHANGHAI	LUCHOW	June 15, Daylight.
MANILA, CEBU & ILOILO	TEAN	June 15, at 4 p.m.

DIRECT SAILINGS TO WEST RIVER—Twice Weekly.

S.S. 'LINTAN' and S.S. 'SANUL'

MANILA LINE. Twin Screw Steamers 'Chinba', 'Taming' & 'Tean'.

Excellent Saloon accommodation amidst Electric Fans fitted. Extra state-rooms on deck, etc. on 'Taming' and 'Tean'.

SHANGHAI LINE. The Twin Screw Steamers 'Anbei' and 'Chenan'.

and the S.S. 'Kanchow', 'Liachow', and 'Yingchow', having excellent accommodation with Electric Light throughout and Electric Fans in the State-rooms.

and Dining Saloon, maintain a fast schedule service between Canton, Hongkong and Shanghai, leaving Hongkong for Shanghai direct every Tuesday, Thursday and Sunday, taking cargo on through Bills of Lading to all Yangtze and Northern China Ports.

These Steamers land passengers in Shanghai, avoiding the inconvenience of transshipment at Woosung.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, AGENTS.

Telephone No. 33.

## INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LD.

PROJECTED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG

(SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.)

FOR	STEAMERS	To SAIL
SHANGHAI via SWATOW	LANGSANG	WEDNESDAY, June 9, Daylight.
SHANGHAI, MOJI & ROBE	LAISANG	THURSDAY, June 10, Daylight.
HOIHOW & HAIPHONG	TAKSANG	THURSDAY, June 10, at 7 a.m.
SHANGHAI	OHOSANG	FRIDAY, June 11, Daylight.
MANILA	YUENSANG	SATURDAY, June 12, at 3 p.m.
SINGAPORE, PENANG & CALCUTTA	RUTSANG	SATURDAY, June 12, at 3 p.m.
MANILA	LOONGSANG	SATURDAY, June 19, at 3 p.m.

RETURN TOURS TO JAPAN.

THE steamer Kwang, Nanyang & Fooking leave about every 3 weeks for Shanghai and Japan returning via Kobe (Inland Sea) and Moji to Hongkong. Time occupied 20 days. This service is supplemented by the Yatsung, Kwang, and Kwang leaving Hongkong at regular intervals for Yokohama, Kobe & Moji and returning thence direct to Hongkong. Time occupied 16 days.

These vessels have all modern improvements and are fitted throughout with Electric Light.

A duly qualified Surgeon is also carried.

Steamers have superior accommodation for First-Class Passengers and are fitted throughout with Electric Light.

Taking Cargo on through Bills of Lading to Yangtze Ports, Chefoo, Tientsin, Dairen, Wuhaiwei.

Taking Cargo on through Bills of Lading to Kuchai, Lahad Dair, Singapore, Tawau, Uman, Jesselton and Labuan.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd., General Managers.

Telephone No. 215.

## BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LD.

NEW SERVICE OF STEAMERS BETWEEN

YOKOHAMA, KOBE, HONGKONG & RANGOON.

Steamers are despatched EASTWARD and WESTWARD at regular intervals taking Passengers and Cargo at Current Rates.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd., Agents.

Telephone No. 215.

## THE ROYAL MAIL STEAM PACKET COMPANY

PROJECTED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG.

SUBJECT TO CHANGE WITHOUT NOTICE.

'SHIRE' LINE SERVICE—HOMEWARD.

For	Steamer	Date of Departure
-----	---------	-------------------

LONDON.....'MONMOUTHSHIRE'.....End of June.

TRANS-PACIFIC SERVICE.

REGULAR SAILINGS TO VICTORIA, VANCOUVER, SEATTLE, TACOMA & PORTLAND.

For freight and further particulars, apply to

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd., AGENTS.

Telephone No. 215 Sub Ex. No. 9.

## BRITISH INDIA S. N. CO., LTD.

APCAR LINE

REGULAR SERVICE BETWEEN

CALCUTTA, STRAITS, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI

AND JAPAN PORTS.

EASTWARD.

S.S. 'ITOLA' 5,287 tons, Capt. Gulet, will be despatched for SHANGHAI, KOBE & MOJI on 19th June.

WESTWARD.

S.S. 'JAPAN' 5,013 tons, Capt. C. P. Seddon, will be despatched for SINGAPORE, PENANG & CALCUTTA on 29th June.

The above Steamers have excellent saloon accommodations for passengers and are fitted with all modern conveniences and carry a duly qualified surgeon.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

DAVID BASSEON & CO., LTD., AGENTS.

Telephone No. 215.

## SHIPPING



STEAM FOR  
STRAITS, ORYON, AUSTRALIA,  
COLOMBO, EGYPT, MEDITERRANEAN PORTS, PLYMOUTH  
AND LONDON.

Through Bills of Lading issued for BATA.

VIA PERSIAN GULF, CONTINENTAL, AMERICAN AND SOUTH AFRICAN PORTS.

THE Steamship 'MALTA', Captain C. C. TAYLOR, R.N.R. carrying H.M. Majesty's Mails will be despatched from this port for BOMBAY, on FRIDAY, the 13th June, at Noon, taking the 13th Passengers and Cargo for the above ports in connection with the Company's Steamship 'Egypt' from Colombo, Passengers' accommodation in which vessel is secured before departure from Hongkong, Silk and Valuable, and Tea and Cargo for Italy, France, and London (under arrangement) will be transhipped at Colombo into the mail steamer proceeding direct to Marseilles and London. Other Cargo for London etc., will be conveyed via Bombay and transhipped to the S.S. 'Khyber' due in London on 1st August, 1915.

Passengers will be received at this Office until 4 p.m. the day before sailing. The contents and value of all packages are required.

For further particulars, apply to

E. A. HEWITT, Superintendent.

Hongkong, June 8, 1915.

AMERICAN & MANCHURIAN LINE.

For NEW YORK via PANAMA.

THE Steamship 'WALTON HALL'.

4,932 tons, will be despatched as above on THURSDAY, 8th July.

For Freight and further particulars apply to—

THE BANK LINE, LIMITED, General Agents.

Hongkong, June 7, 1915.

## NOTICES TO CONSIGNEES

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.



# Typhoon Guide

PRICE 30 cents.



## HONGKONG &amp; WHAMPOA DOCK Co., Ltd.

TELEGRAPHIC ADDRESS: "MANIFESTO" HONGKONG  
Codes Used: A.I., A.D.C. Fifth Edition, Engineering First and Second Editions, Western Union, and Watkin's.  
Dock Owners, Ship Builders, Marine and Land Engineers, Boiler Makers.  
Iron and Brass Founders, Forge Masters, Electricians.  
ACETYLENE CUTTING AND WELDING FOR SHIP AND BOILER REPAIR.  
Modern up-to-date plant operated by our own specially trained workmen under expert European supervision.  
All classes of light steel work manufactured by the above process.  
Tanks, Drums, Ventilators, Pipes, &c., &c.

THE DIMENSIONS OF DOCKS AND SLIPS ARE AS FOLLOWS

NAME OF DOCK OR SLIP	LENGTH	BREADTH	DEPTH	RISE OF FLOOR
Kowloon	270	100	10	10
No. 1 Dock, Kowloon	270	100	10	10
No. 2 Dock, Kowloon	270	100	10	10
No. 3 Dock, Kowloon	270	100	10	10
Patent Slip, No. 1, Kowloon	270	100	10	10
Patent Slip, No. 2, Kowloon	270	100	10	10
Patent Slip, No. 3, Kowloon	270	100	10	10
Patent Slip, No. 4, Kowloon	270	100	10	10
Patent Slip, No. 5, Kowloon	270	100	10	10
Patent Slip, No. 6, Kowloon	270	100	10	10
Patent Slip, No. 7, Kowloon	270	100	10	10
Patent Slip, No. 8, Kowloon	270	100	10	10
Patent Slip, No. 9, Kowloon	270	100	10	10
Patent Slip, No. 10, Kowloon	270	100	10	10
Patent Slip, No. 11, Kowloon	270	100	10	10
Patent Slip, No. 12, Kowloon	270	100	10	10
Patent Slip, No. 13, Kowloon	270	100	10	10
Patent Slip, No. 14, Kowloon	270	100	10	10
Patent Slip, No. 15, Kowloon	270	100	10	10
Patent Slip, No. 16, Kowloon	270	100	10	10
Patent Slip, No. 17, Kowloon	270	100	10	10
Patent Slip, No. 18, Kowloon	270	100	10	10
Patent Slip, No. 19, Kowloon	270	100	10	10
Patent Slip, No. 20, Kowloon	270	100	10	10
Patent Slip, No. 21, Kowloon	270	100	10	10
Patent Slip, No. 22, Kowloon	270	100	10	10
Patent Slip, No. 23, Kowloon	270	100	10	10
Patent Slip, No. 24, Kowloon	270	100	10	10
Patent Slip, No. 25, Kowloon	270	100	10	10
Patent Slip, No. 26, Kowloon	270	100	10	10
Patent Slip, No. 27, Kowloon	270	100	10	10
Patent Slip, No. 28, Kowloon	270	100	10	10
Patent Slip, No. 29, Kowloon	270	100	10	10
Patent Slip, No. 30, Kowloon	270	100	10	10
Patent Slip, No. 31, Kowloon	270	100	10	10
Patent Slip, No. 32, Kowloon	270	100	10	10
Patent Slip, No. 33, Kowloon	270	100	10	10
Patent Slip, No. 34, Kowloon	270	100	10	10
Patent Slip, No. 35, Kowloon	270	100	10	10
Patent Slip, No. 36, Kowloon	270	100	10	10
Patent Slip, No. 37, Kowloon	270	100	10	10
Patent Slip, No. 38, Kowloon	270	100	10	10
Patent Slip, No. 39, Kowloon	270	100	10	10
Patent Slip, No. 40, Kowloon	270	100	10	10
Patent Slip, No. 41, Kowloon	270	100	10	10
Patent Slip, No. 42, Kowloon	270	100	10	10
Patent Slip, No. 43, Kowloon	270	100	10	10
Patent Slip, No. 44, Kowloon	270	100	10	10
Patent Slip, No. 45, Kowloon	270	100	10	10
Patent Slip, No. 46, Kowloon	270	100	10	10
Patent Slip, No. 47, Kowloon	270	100	10	10
Patent Slip, No. 48, Kowloon	270	100	10	10
Patent Slip, No. 49, Kowloon	270	100	10	10
Patent Slip, No. 50, Kowloon	270	100	10	10
Patent Slip, No. 51, Kowloon	270	100	10	10
Patent Slip, No. 52, Kowloon	270	100	10	10
Patent Slip, No. 53, Kowloon	270	100	10	10
Patent Slip, No. 54, Kowloon	270	100	10	10
Patent Slip, No. 55, Kowloon	270	100	10	10
Patent Slip, No. 56, Kowloon	270	100	10	10
Patent Slip, No. 57, Kowloon	270	100	10	10
Patent Slip, No. 58, Kowloon	270	100	10	10
Patent Slip, No. 59, Kowloon	270	100	10	10
Patent Slip, No. 60, Kowloon	270	100	10	10
Patent Slip, No. 61, Kowloon	270	100	10	10
Patent Slip, No. 62, Kowloon	270	100	10	10
Patent Slip, No. 63, Kowloon	270	100	10	10
Patent Slip, No. 64, Kowloon	270	100	10	10
Patent Slip, No. 65, Kowloon	270	100	10	10
Patent Slip, No. 66, Kowloon	270	100	10	10
Patent Slip, No. 67, Kowloon	270	100	10	10
Patent Slip, No. 68, Kowloon	270	100	10	10
Patent Slip, No. 69, Kowloon	270	100	10	10
Patent Slip, No. 70, Kowloon	270	100	10	10
Patent Slip, No. 71, Kowloon	270	100	10	10
Patent Slip, No. 72, Kowloon	270	100	10	10
Patent Slip, No. 73, Kowloon	270	100	10	10
Patent Slip, No. 74, Kowloon	270	100	10	10
Patent Slip, No. 75, Kowloon	270	100	10	10
Patent Slip, No. 76, Kowloon	270	100	10	10
Patent Slip, No. 77, Kowloon	270	100	10	10
Patent Slip, No. 78, Kowloon	270	100	10	10
Patent Slip, No. 79, Kowloon	270	100	10	10
Patent Slip, No. 80, Kowloon	270	100	10	10
Patent Slip, No. 81, Kowloon	270	100	10	10
Patent Slip, No. 82, Kowloon	270	100	10	10
Patent Slip, No. 83, Kowloon	270	100	10	10
Patent Slip, No. 84, Kowloon	270	100	10	10
Patent Slip, No. 85, Kowloon	270	100	10	10
Patent Slip, No. 86, Kowloon	270	100	10	10
Patent Slip, No. 87, Kowloon	270	100	10	10
Patent Slip, No. 88, Kowloon	270	100	10	10
Patent Slip, No. 89, Kowloon	270	100	10	10
Patent Slip, No. 90, Kowloon	270	100	10	10
Patent Slip, No. 91, Kowloon	270	100	10	10
Patent Slip, No. 92, Kowloon	270	100	10	10
Patent Slip, No. 93, Kowloon	270	100	10	10
Patent Slip, No. 94, Kowloon	270	100	10	10
Patent Slip, No. 95, Kowloon	270	100	10	10
Patent Slip, No. 96, Kowloon	270	100	10	10
Patent Slip, No. 97, Kowloon	270	100	10	10
Patent Slip, No. 98, Kowloon	270	100	10	10
Patent Slip, No. 99, Kowloon	270	100	10	10
Patent Slip, No. 100, Kowloon	270	100	10	10

HEAD OFFICE: KOWLOON.

1407

R. M. DYER, B.Sc., M.I.N.E., Kowloon Dock, Hongkong.

## STREAMERS EXPECTED.

Mail.  
C. P. R. Co.'s s.s. *Montevideo* left Vancouver, B.C., on the 2nd June, p.m.  
P. M. S. Co.'s s.s. *Manila* sailed from Yokohama on Thursday, the 3rd June via Manila for Hongkong. The mails have been transferred to the *Lucan* of the Osaka Steamship Co. due to arrive at Hongkong on the 11th June.

Other Vessels.  
The Indo-China S. N. Co.'s s.s. *Singapore* left Singapore on the 2nd June, due here on the 8th June.  
The s.s. *Hole* sailed from Calcutta on the 30th May, and may be expected here on or about the 10th June.  
The E. & A. s.s. *Empire* left Sydney for this port, via Queensland, Port Darwin, Timor and Manila on the 2nd June, and may be expected here on or about the 24th June.  
The Shire Line, Ltd.'s s.s. *Marionette*, left London on the 18th May, due here on the 25th June.  
The Shire Line, Ltd.'s s.s. *Radnorshire* left London on the 27th May, due here on the 12th July.  
The India Line, Ltd.'s s.s. *Indra* left Victoria on the 26th May, due here on the 12th July.

## Latest Arrivals.

The Australian-oriental Line s.s. *Changsha* left Port Darwin for Hongkong via Philippine Ports on the 5th June, and may be expected to arrive here on or about the 17th June.

ROYAL OBSERVATORY.  
HONGKONG DAILY WEATHER REPORT.

JUNE 8, 1915.—A.M.

Station.	Hour.	Barometer at Sea Level.	Temperature.	Humidity.	Direction.	Force.	Wind Weather.
Yokohama	7 a.	29.91	42	86	SW	4	ct
Nemuro	6 a.	29.87			NNE	2	3
Hakodate		49.91			NNE	2	3
Tokio		29.95			N	0	1
Choshi		29.93			N	0	1
Yagasaki		29.95			SE	1	0
Kagoshima.		29.88			N	0	0
Osaka		29.89			N	0	0
Naha.		29.91			S	1	1
BoninIsland						0	
Choshi							
Yokohama							
Hankow							
Amoy							
Klungking							
Shanghai							
Shanghai		29.79	70	92	ENE	1	5
Amoy		29.80	67	87	ENE	1	5
Chap Pk.		29.84	75	100	ENE	2	1
Amoy	6 a.	29.77	79	91	ENE	1	5
Swatow		29.81	79	87	ENE	1	5
Taihuo	5 a.	29.82	75	91	S	2	0
Taihuo		29.85	73		N	0	0
Wanchow		29.84	77		ENE	2	0
Hankow		29.84	77				
Pescadore.		29.83	77			0	0
Canton	6 a.	29.80	78	95	ENE	1	5
Hongkong		29.81	81	87	ENE	1	5
Gap Rock.		29.81			S	3	3
Amoy		29.75	77	90	ENE	2	0
Wanchow	9 a.						
Taihoi							
Hankow							
Huallen	6 a.	29.73	81	96	ENE	5	4
Toukwa		29.74	79		ENE	4	5
C. B. St. James		29.75	76		N	2	2
Apert		29.69	79	89	S	2	2
Panama		29.75	75	94	ENE	2	0
Hankow		29.60	75	99		0	0
Leghorn		29.67	77	83		0	0
Tsien-tan		29.78	79	60		N	2
Udeto							
Strigino							
Latban							